INSURANCE.

Indian Insurance Companies are national concerns.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Indian Merchants therefore must support them.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 186— BOMBAY TUESDAY DECEMBER 6 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
10 Dec.	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	COMORINx ..	15,132
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MA OJAx ..	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI	MOREA* ..	10,953
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA..		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@† ..		10,602
21 ,,	CHINA$ ..		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 Apr.	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJAx ..		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
12 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	16,088

@ To Marseilles only.

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only

$ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London A. £80, B. £70, C. £60.

1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72, B. £62, C. £56.

2nd Saloon to London A. £54, B. £52.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50, B. £48.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
18th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1928		
12th Jan.	DOMALA ..	8,441
16th Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
8th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927			
*13th Dec.	DELTA ..	Colombo, Straits, China and Japan.
x31st ,,	TASMANIA M. ..	Straits and Japan.
1928			
*10th Jan.	KHIVA ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
*31 ,,	KALYAN ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan

xDoes not carry Passengers.

*Approximate Dates.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927			
7th Dec	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
7th ,,	KARAGOLA ..	East & South Africa
9th ,,	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
10th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
12th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
28th ,,	xELLORA ..	Mombasa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be saillings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort. Bombay.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	2 Dec.	11 Dec.
Penang Maru ..	5214	2 Dec	17 ,,
Muroran Maru ..	5374	17 ,,	30 ,,
Moji Maru ..	3757	1 ,,	5 Jan.
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 ,,	12 ,,

* Passenger Steamer

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Cauada Building, Hornby Road Bombay

Phone Nos. 20272, 23738. Telg: "Yusan."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.
Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Arrival	Departure.
Indo Maru ..	14th Dec.	2 rd Dec.
Heiyo Maru ..	15th ,,	30th ,,
Shinnoh Maru ..	16th ,,	31st ,,
Hankow Maru ..	17th ,,	31st ,,
Celebes Maru ..	25th ,,	8th Jan.

For Particulars apply to:—
Cl. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

"THE SHAKTI SANJIVANI" PILLS

Prepared after 46 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price Rs. 12-0 Net.

or a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.

For a full list of all other preparations write to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR .....(Kathiawar)

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs.	1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs.	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs.	50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs.	31,07,401
Reserve Funds	Rs.	23,00,000

LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman).
2. Hon'ble Sir Manmohandass Ramji.
3. Lala Kishen Prasad.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Amritsar	Jullunder
Amballa City	Jaranwalla	Montgomery)
Amballa Cant.	Jamma	Okara (dist.)
Bombay	Jhelum City	Peshawar Can
Cawnpore	Jhang	Peshawar City
Culcutta	(Maghiana)	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sangla Hill
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Sargodha
Gojra	Ludhiana	Sialkot City
Hafizabad	Meerut City	Simla
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	Srinagar

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2-1|2 per cent. from July. to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

P. D. TANDON,
Secretary and Chief Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

AMRUTANJAN

THE GENUINE AND POWERFUL

REMEDY

Attacks and Cures all kinds of

Bodily Aches and Pains

Amrutanjan Depot
BOMBAY and MADRAS

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Gloucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Bombay.
J. TIRTH & CO., Karachi.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local. Rs. as.	Mofussil. Rs. as.
1 Year	20 0	25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3|8.	Rs. 4.	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

INSURANCE

THE UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,

CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

Managing Agents:

M. KANJI & Co.

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building D'LiStreet, Mazagon, Bombay

HINDUSTHAN

Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.

Head Office:—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.)

ASSETS Exceed Rs. 85,00,000
NEW BUSINESS (1925-27) Over Rs. 72,00,000.

LAST BONUS (1922) Rs. 75 per thousand for five years.
NEXT BONUS (1927) is expected to be very substantial.

Liberal Conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium Rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.

For particulars please write to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
Fort. BOMBAY.

Insure Your Motor Cars

WITH

THE VULCAN INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED,

For Particulars Apply to:—

K. JIVRAJ & COMPANY,
PRINCIPAL AGENTS,
51-53, Bohra Bazar Street,
Tel. No. 25347. Fort, BOMBAY.

CLASIFIED ADVTS

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and adresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Three ASSISTANT MASTERS for the I. P. Zanana Mission High School, Surat to teach amongst them the following subjects:—English and Mathematics up to the Sixth Standard, Science and Persian of the whole school, History and Geography up to Matriculation. None but graduates need apply. Trained graduates preferred. Application to be made to the PRINCIPAL.
A 29622

WANTED—SERVICE if by you Please send us sharp annas two that the prospectus may be sent to you. Apply, MANAGER, Rajputana, Post Procuring Office, JODHPUR.
R583A

WANTED—A MATRICULATED TEACHER for the post of an Assistant Master in the Palanpur High School. Applicants who are bonafide natives of this State and have Sanskrit as their second language shall be preferred. The selected candidate shall be on probation for a year. Apply with necessary details and salary expected to the Head Master, Palanpur High School, Palanpur.
A R584

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED—An experienced coach temporarily for 4 months from 1st January, 1928, to stay in Jath and coachup Shrimant the Yuvaraj, Jath State for the Matriculation Examination of 1928. Apply to undersigned stating salary wanted before 15th December, 1927. A. M. MASURKAR, State Karbhari, Jath State, Jath, 28th November, 1927.
A 29600

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle.
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

SITUATIONS WANTED

TRANSLATION WORK from Urdu, Persian and Hindi into English and vice versa undertaken by an experienced translator. Charges moderate, Accuracy and promptness guaranteed. Apply Box No. 2036, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B 29545

EDUCATIONAL.

CIVIL ENGINEERING SCHOOL, LUCKNOW.—(Managed by the Hindu Education, Society, registered under Act XXI of 1860) CANDIDATES for Subordinate Engineering Class of January, 1928, Session, are to apply to the undersigned immediately. Prospectus and application forms can be had from The PRINCIPAL.
M 29612

FOR SALE.

HALF-TONE BLOCKS of Topical Interest published in the "Bombay Chronicle." can be had FOR SALE or hire. Apply for Terms and Rates to the MANAGER. The "Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

LOST OR MISLAID.

ONE SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 20589 standing in the name of Bai Shirinbai Merwanjee Oomrigar in the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, Ltd., has been LOST, STOLEN or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of this share should be notified at the Company's Office within 3 months from the date hereof, otherwise duplicate certificate will be issued after that date.
R585

THE BHARAT SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the BHARAT SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 9|19 Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 17th day of December, 1927, at 2 O'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed.

"That the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 50,00,000|- (divided into 20,000 shares of Rs. 250|- each) to Rs. 34,00,000|- (divided into 68,000 shares of Rs. 50|- each) by (a) extinguishing the liability in respect of uncalled capital to the extent of Rs. 100|- per share on each of the 16,000 shares of the Company already issued on which Rs. 150|- have been paid up and (b) issuing three shares of Rs. 50|- each to each holder of a share of Rs. 150|- and five shares of Rs. 50|- each to each holder of a share of Rs. 250|-.

Should the abovementioned Resolution be passed by the requisite majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a special Resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting and such meeting will be held on SATURDAY, the 7th day of January, 1928, at the same time and place for the purposes of considering and if thought fit confirming such resolution as a special resolution accordingly.

By Order,
PURSHOTAM GOVINDJEE & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Dated this 3rd day of December, 1927.
29628.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

JOHN TAYLOR & SONS (INDIA) LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I have been appointed sole liquidator of John Taylor & Sons (India), Ltd., (in voluntary liquidation) and a Meeting of the creditors of the said Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 30th day of December, 1927, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the liquidator's office, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 3rd day of December, 1927.
V. B. SAMANT,
Liquidator.
29623

JOHN TAYLOR & SONS (INDIA) LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of JOHN TAYLOR AND SONS (INDIA) LTD., held at the Registered Office of the Company at 11, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th November, 1927, at 3-30 p.m. the following extraordinary resolution was passed placing the said Company in voluntary liquidation:—

"That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this Meeting that the Company cannot by reason of its liability, continue its business and that it is advisable to wind up the same and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Mr. Vasudeo Bhikaji Samant, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, be hereby appointed Liquidator for the purposes of such winding up."

Dated this 2nd day of December, 1927.
J. BOARDMAN,
Director.
29624

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ABDUL CURRIM ABDUL LATIFF DHORAJIWALLA has ceased to be in our employment from the 31st day of July, 1927, and that the Power of Attorney which was granted by us to him has been cancelled.

Notice is further given that Mr. ABDUL REHMAN DAWOOD BANTWAWALLA, who was employed in our Calcutta firm has ceased to be in our employment.

If any person deals with the said Mr. ABDUL CURRIM ABDUL LATIFF DHORAJIWALLA or Mr. ABDUL REHMAN DAWOOD BANTWAWALLA on our behalf he will do so at his own risk.

P. Pro. Oomer Noor Mohamed & Co.,
ABBAADAM ESMAIL.
R586

TENDERS.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the work of loading, unloading and stacking coal and other fuel and sweeping clean the floors of unloaded coal wagons on the Districts, Colaba, Parel, Bandra, Bulsar, Udhna, Baroda, Kankaria, Godhra, Rutlam, Shamgarh, Kotah and Gangapur for a period of one year from 1st January, 1928 to 31st December, 1928, and will be received in the Agent's Office Bombay on FRIDAY, the 9th December, 1927, upto 1 p.m. (S. T.).

Forms of tender can be had from the Loco. and Carr. Superintendent, Parel, at Re. 1|- each.

The tenderer must deposit earnest money in cash amounting to Rs. 2,000|- with the Treasurer, Broad Gauge system, Bombay, and the receipt obtained for it must accompany the tender to the Agent, otherwise the tender will not be considered.

N.B.—Currency Notes should not be sent with the tender.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves the right to accept any tender in part or in whole.

M. W. BRAYSHAY,
Ag. Agent.

Church Gate Street,
Bombay, 1st Dec. 1927.
29605.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 970 of 1927.

Messrs. KESHRAJI FUSAJI, a firm ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
NARSINGDAS TAKHATMAL.. Defendant
To,
NARSINGDAS TAKHATMAL.
The defendant abovenamed,

THE PLAINTIFFS have filed this suit against you praying that you may be ordered to pay to them the sum of Rs. 7,399-10-7 with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from the 5th February, 1925, till judgment costs and interest on judgment.

Please take notice that the Court has fixed the 21st day of December, 1927, for the final disposal of the suit when you are required to be present and please also take notice that in default of your appearance that day the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 20th day of May, 1927.
(Sd.) H. M. MEHTA,
Ag. Prothonotary.
(Sd.) Messrs. THAKORDAS & DARU,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
29621

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 2090 of 1927.

Messrs. JOTRAM KEDARNATH, a firm, carrying on business at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Messrs. HIRALAL RAMCHANDRA, a firm, carrying on business at Ghaziabad, District Meerut ..... Defendants.
To,
Messrs. HIRALAL RAMCHANDRA, a firm,
The Defendants abovenamed,
Sirs,

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed this suit to recover Rs. 4,497-11-0 interest and costs and interest on Judgment from you in this Honourable High Court and that the Court has fixed the 21st day of December, 1927, at 11 O'clock (S. T.) for hearing and final disposal of the above suit, when you may appear in person or by an advocate and that in default of your appearance, the Court will proceed with the suit exparte against you.

WITNESS SIR AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 15th day of October 1927.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,
For Ag. Prothonotary.

Messrs. MANILAL KHER & SEQUEIRA,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
29627

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 1655 of 1927.

Messrs. JOTRAM KEDARNATH, a firm, carrying on business at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort, of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
DEVISARAN BALLUMAL, carrying on business at Hapur, District Meerut ..... Defendant.
To,
DEVISARAN MALLUMAL,
The Defendant abovenamed,
Hapur, District Meerut.
Sir,

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed this Suit to recover Rs. 2,229-15-6, interest and costs and interest on Judgment from you in this Honourable High Court and that the Court has fixed the 21st day of December, 1927, at 11 O'clock (S. T.) for hearing and final disposal of the above suit when you may appear in person or by an Advocate and that in default of your appearance, the Court will proceed with the suit ex parte against you.

WITNESS SIR AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 19th day of August, 1927.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,
For Ag. Prothonotary

Messrs. MANILAL KHER & SEQUEIRA,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
29625

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO,
120, APOLLO STRET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1162 of 1927 (Hawabai vs. Hapsabibi), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on TUESDAY, the 13th instant sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Pydhownie, Bapu Khote Street, No. 60 Ahmed Mia Koor's House:—

Household furniture such as cupboards, writing tables, chairs, easychairs, crockery and glassware, clocks, cooking utensils, show cases, benches, wooden planks, etc., etc.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO BUY RICH JEWELLERIES.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERIES, GOLD AND SILVER CIGARETTE CASES, FOUNTAIN PENS, PAN-BOXES, ETC.

Under instructions from the Bengal Jewellery Mfg., Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 9th December, 1927, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, magnificent jewelleries, mortgaged and unredeemed, consisting of rings, necklaces, bracelets, bangles, brooches, earrings, buttons, pins, watches, etc., mounted with emeralds, rubies, diamonds, pearls, etc., also gold and silver cigarette cases, fountain pens, pan-boxes, etc.

The above jewelleries will be on view from Wednesday.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Virjlal Kanchhordas.)
NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES and LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion (Dharna) and other informations, are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

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GITA DAY 5th December.

The Hindu Maha Sabha in its annual session at Delhi has passed a resolution requesting Hindus of all castes and creeds to observe the 11th day of the bright half of Margashirsha month as the Gita-day (the day on which the Mahabharata War commenced.) If falls on the 5th December, this year (1927).

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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Early Improved on general buying, Trade Support Later declined on profit taking futures 2 to 10 Points lower.

New York, Dec. 3..

The New York futures market opened quiet and declined 7 points on scattered selling. At this level there was general buying in conjunction with trade enquiry which hardened prices by 12 points. However the rise was not maintained owing to longs realizing profits. The market closed at a decline of 2 points for near months while distant positions lost 10 points. Spot quotations ruled steady at a rise of 5 points to 19.95c.

The New Orleans futures market closed at a decline of 2 to 3 points. Middling spot remained unchanged at 19.56.

There is no new feature in the market. Operators are awaiting the final Bureau report on the 8th inst. In the mean time weak interest is being squared up, prices are fluctuating within a narrow range. There are no evidences of improved demand but statistical position is strengthening.

PRIVATE CABLES—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York dated the 3rd inst.

January highest 19.62 (11-40 a.m.) lowest 19.45 (10-14 a.m.)

Gama's Cable:—

"Market shows nothing more than 50/60 points reaction. Reverse position. Cover shorts and buy for long accounts. Buy on 30/50 points reaction. Expect bullish crop estimate by the Government."

Reuter:—"Market firm and fairly active on improved buying and trade buying but later prices decined partially on realizing."

From New York:—"SCotton trading market until final Bureau December 8th believe higher prices eventually."

"Tone much improved after heavy liquidation trade buying on decline turned marmet. Securities very strong."

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1927-28
Receipts to date 3-12-27	5274000
Receipts Yesterday 3-12-27	30000
Exports to date 3-12-27	3165000
Stock at Ports 2-12-27	2553000
Stock Interior Towns 2-12-27	1329000
Stock Liverpool 2-12-27	964000
Visible Supply 2-12-27	6119000
Quantity in Sight 2-12-27	8830000
	1926-27
Receipts to date 3-12-27	7219000
Receipts Yesterday 3-12-27	56000
Exports to date 3-12-27	4352000
Stock at Ports 2-12-27	2770000
Stock Interior Towns 2-12-27	1489000
Stock Liverpool 2-12-27	1024000
Visible Supply 2-12-27	6665000
Quantity in Sight 2-12-27	10533000

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 5.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 3rd. inst.

Wheat	11,930	cwts.
Linseed	2,189	"
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	96	"
Gingellyseed	4,747	"
Poppyseed	149	"
Groundnuts	23,167	"
Castorseed	698	"
Rice	49,057	"
Myrabollams	1,619	"
Cottonseed	45,160	"
Mowraseed	521	"
Gram	676	"
Joowar	420	"
Barley	14	"
Bajree	3,300	"
Coal	6,181	tons.

CURRENCY DEPARTMENT ACCOUNTS.

The abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on the 30th Nov. is as under:—

(In thousands of rupees.)

Notes in circulation	1,81,54,65
Reserve—coin and Bullion:—	
Silver coin in India	1.06.32.27
Gold coin and Bullion in India	29.76.12
Sil Bullion under coinage in India	7.17.03
Securities (Purchase price) in India	36.89.16
Securities (Purchase price) in England	1.40.07

LIVERPOOL.

Narrow market—Awaiting Bureau. Futures 1 to 8 Point Higher. Sales 4000 Bales.

Liverpool, Dec. 3.

The Liverpool futures market opened quiet but steady at a rise of 8 points. There was only small business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Operators are not inclined to enter into fresh business and are awaiting Bureau report. The close was steady at a ris of 7 to 8 points. Middling American spot improved 11 points to 10.01d per lb. Spot. Sales were estimated 4000 Bales.

The Empire futures market ruled steady and closed at a rise of 8 points. The Egyptian futures market closed quiet but steady and prices improved 4 to 5 points.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Langley and Co. cabled to their Liverpool Agents asking their opinion of the market and they have received the following reply:—

We do not expect much change either way this month.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"Better feeling due to strong statistics, and sold out condition of market."

Hornby Hemelrky and Co:—"South shows no signs of weaking basis."

"Spinners takings so far this season are 3,185,000 bales.

PRIVATE CROP ESTIMATES.

(in thousands)—

	Final Esti. Bales	Previous Esti. Bales
J. W. JAY & CO.	13,275	13,606
SOUTHERN COTTON	12,583	12,655
A. NORDEN CO.	12,836	—nil.
WALKINS BUREAU	12,700	12,580
PIERCE & CO		
MISS GILES	12,785	12,735

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, Dec. 3.

The weekly Cotton Statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follow:—

	Bales.
Total in Sight	8,830,000
Egyptian Cotton Visible Supply	533,000
East Indian Cotton Visible Supply	104,000
American Cotton Visible Supply	6,119,000
Other Cotton Visible Supply	323,000
Total Sales	36,520
East Indian Cotton Sales	320
East Indian Cotton Stock	16,000
East Indian Cotton Forwarded	2,100
East Indian Cotton Actual Export	1,700
East Indian Cotton Imports	1,000
East Indian Cotton Speculation	...
American Cotton Afloat	139,000
East Indian Cotton Tfloat	6,000
Total Afloat	201,000
Takings of World's Spinners American Cotton	449.000

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for "The Chronicle.")
(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.)

Muktsar (Punjab) Dec. 1.

Cottonseeds	Maghar	3	10	0
Cottonseeds	Poh	3	10	0
Cottonseeds	Phagan	3	11	0
Cottonseeds	Bhadan	4	1	3
Wheat	Magh	4	11	0
Wheat	Har	4	9	0
Gram	Jeth	3	10	9
Gawara	Poh	3	0	0

READY.

Wheat	4	8	0	to	5	0	0
Gram	4	0	0	to	4	4	0
Kapas Desi	13	4	0	to	13	8	0
Kapas American	14	8	0	to	14	12	0
Cottonseeds			3	9	9		
Cotton Desi			31	8	0		
Cotton American	38	0	0	to	38	8	0

Market Arrival:—
Kapas ..... 1500 mds.
Grains ..... 800 mds.
Market Condition.—Steady.

BOMBAY

NARROW MARKET QUIET BUT STEADY.

Bombay, Dec. 5.

Following a small decline of 2 points, the local market opened at Rs. 385/ for Broach Apl/May delivery. The market was narrow and ruled quiet but steady. Quotations at 4 p.m. were as under:—

Broach				
Apl/May	385	385/8	384	384/8
Oomra				
Dec/Jan	348	348	347/3	347/8
March	351	351/8	351	351/8
Bengal				
Dec/Jan	313	313	312	312
March	317	317	316	316

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened 3 points lower. The forward market opened at Rs. 384/ and declined Bazar operators selling. At the decline Commission Houses bought and quotations at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach				
Apl/May	384	384	383/4	383/12
Oomra				
Dec/Jan	346/8	346/8	345	345/8
March	350	350/8	349	349/8
Bengal				
Dec/Jan	312	312	311	311/8
March	317	317	316	316/8

The market for spot continues to be quiet with a limited demand from Exports and mills.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 5.

December	238.00+.0.60
March	246.10+.0.60
June	249.90+.0.90

TENDERS.

Bombay, Dec. 5.

	To-day	Total
F.G.M.G. Bengal	600	1,600
Fine M.G. Oomra	100	1,600

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

Receipts from 1st September to 1st December	3,00,465
Same time last season	1,61,509
Exports from 1st September to 1st December—	

	1927	1926
United Kingdom	8,054	217
Continent	85,526	52,683
China	3,600	11,313
Japan	72,434	43,606
Coast Ports	4,748	3,014
U. S. A.		1
Total	1,74,362	1,15,834

Total exports by Rail 1st September to 1st December 1927	23,931
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September to 1st December 1927	2,42,714
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 1st December 1927	2,93,005

DAILY ROOM RATES

Bombay, Dec. 5.

Bengal Dec/Jan	311
Bengal March	315
Broach Apl/May	354
Oomra Dec/Jan	346
Oomra March	350

SPOT RATE.

	S.F.	F.	F. Good	Good
Bengal	327	321	314	306
S.P.	325	319	312	304
Rajputana	327	321	314	306
Oomra No. 3	360	353	343	
C. P. 1	378	371	361	
C. P. No. 2	339	362	352	
Khandesh	356	346	336	

EAST INDIAN COTTON

DREUL AND CO.'S REPORT

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

in-full pressed Bales	Since 1st September. 3-12-27	This year.	Last. year.
Khandesh	2,190	31,172	22,423
Central India	1,118	12,974	9,016
Barsi and Nagar	833	22,004	7,536
Hyderabad-Gaorani	302	5,948	904
Berar	6,066	97,411	33,003
Central Provinces	1,448	20,247	2,977
Total Oomras	11,957	1,98,756	75,859
Dholera	166	15,037	3,589
N.-W. Provinces	1,345	46,254	18,104
Rajputana	217	7,470	5,841
Sind-Punjab	658	19,097	7,307
Broach		2,567	134
Coompta & Dharwar		2,393	6,659
Westerns-Northerns	7	2,589	7,011
Cocoanada			395
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		6,207	4,486
Persian		2,751	2,175
American		18,590	30,113
Egyptian and African		6,438	17,132
Comilla, Burma & other orts.		4	5
Total	14,350	3,29,603	1,78,750

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

in-full pressed Bales	1st Sept. to 1st Dec. 3-12-27	This year.	Last. year.
Europe	672	93,580	52,901
Japan & China	7,900	76,034	59,919
Coast Ports	4,748	3,014	
Up-Country by Rail	23,931	27,732	
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	11,628	7,100	
Total	8,572	2,09,521	1,50,666

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Ready Mill Terms	Delivery Contract. Dec.	Jan.
Beigal Superfine M.G.	335		
Bengal Fine M.G.	325	+ 7/8	+ 7/8
Bengal F.G.M.G.	315		
Sindh/Punjab Fine	325		
Sindh/Punjab F.G.	315		
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G	370		
Nagpur Fine M.G.	370	+20-	+19
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	363/65		
Arvi Fine M.G.	363/65	+11	+ 9
Amraoti Fine M.G.	350/55		
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	348/50	— 1/2	— 3/4
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	348/50		
Khandesh Fine M.G.	343/45	— 4	— 6/7
Muthia Fine M.G.	343/45	— 6	—11
Nanded/Purna Best Quality	370/72		
Pruna Average Quality	350		
Parbhani-Sailu Average Quality	355		
Indore/Ujjain quality	355		
Burwali Sanavad	353/55		

	March
Broach Fine M.G.	+14/5
Broach F.G.M.G.	.....
Westerns Good M.G	370
Westerns H.G.	.....
Cambodia Fine M.G	430
Miraj-Sangli F.G.M.G.	410
Compta F.G.M.G	410
Dholera F.G.M.G.	.....
Kadi-Viramgam F.G. M.G.	.....

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay, Dec. 5

100	Tata & Co	Bagalkot	373
100	Do.	Comptah	423
100	Do.	Bijapur	397
100	Laug'i & Co.	Broach	390
100	Narshi Nagshi	Mulkapur	345
100	Kohinoor Mill	Nanded	399
200	Japan T & Co.	Khamgaon	349
100	Do.	Khandesh	346
100	Do.	C. P. No. 2	358
100	E. Spinner & Co.	Dhulia	342
100	H. Nenshi & Co.	Bengal	393
200	A. Damodar	Akola	347
100	Chimanlal Sarabhai,	Parbhani	375

BULLION MARKET

SILVER.

Bombay, Dec. 5.

London spot quotation is at a premium of 5/16d. over forward because, stocks are low. The local market ruled steady on buying by operators and choksis. Daily off-take is about 90 Bars and local stock being low Magsar is keeping firm.

The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.

GOLD.

Bombay, Dec. 5.

Ready	21	6	0
Margashirsha	21	5	6
Posha	21	5	6
Narandas Motilal Native gold bars touch 96 97-98-99	21	6	0
National City	21	8	6

SILVER.

Ready	60	12	0
London—Ready	26	13	0
Forward	26	8	0
London/Shanghai.—			
Opening	2	7	5/16
Closing	2	7	3/8
New York Cent	58	4	0

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Cl.
Margashirsha	60/8	60/12	60/8	60/12
Posha	60/5	60/9	60/5	60/9

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 5

Linseed May 1928	10	7	3
Wheat January 1928	7	8	9
Wheat May 1928	7	9	0
Wheat Spot Delhi	7	9	0
Wheat December	7	9	0
Wheat Karachi Spot	7	8	0
Wheat December	7	9	0
Groundnuts Spot	55	4	0
Groundnuts February	55	15	0
Cottonseed January	4	4	6
Castorseed May	49	5	0

EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Dec. 5.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/32
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/16
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 11/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 3/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/8.
Tone of Exchange: Steady Market.
PARIS:—
Bank's selling D D 910.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 960.
Bank's buying D D 945.
JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 125 1/2
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 122
HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 137 1/4
SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 174 3/4
SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 155
NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling D D 273
London—Gold per oz.—Ready 84.11-1/4.
London—Silver per oz. Ready 26-13
London—Silver per oz., Forward 24-8
Tone of Silver:—Quiet and id'e. Conditions remained unchanged.
American Cross Rate 4-88-1/8
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.02.

LONDON DISCOUNTS

Bombay, Dec. 5.

Three months 4-11/32 per cent.
Six months 4 13/32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 4-1/4 to 4-1/2 per cent.
One Month 4 1/4 per cent
Three months to six months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

FALL IN MILL SHARES.

TATA IRONS WEAK.

Bombay, Dec. 5.

MILL SHARES.

Cotton Mill Shares opened quiet and prices declined on long liquidation and absence of support. The turnover was fairly good and the closing tone was weak.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There was enormous liquidation in Tat Iron and Steel Shares with a break in prices. At the decline, scattered covering by shorts helped a slight recovery. The tone was weak, and it is believed that to-d y's fall in values was engineered by the bull operators, to give some relief to the bears in order to let the coming settlement pass off safely. Indian Cements, Bundis and Katnis ruled weak on longs realising their profit. Alcocks and Bombay Steamers were weak on free offerings. Scindia shares ruled steady. Trams were neglected. Bombay Burmah shares ruled firm with better enquiry.

TENDERS.

Following 42,197 shares passed through the Clearing House as tenders:—

Alcock 655	Katni Cement 1100
B. Dyeing 529	Madhavji 444
B. Burmah 675	Nagpur 329
B. Steamer 1337	New Great 557
Bundi 10530	Pabney 754
Crescent 487	Pearl 431
Colaba 1114	Swadeshi 417
Century 1021	Simplex 1208
C. J. Mining 980	Shivrajpur 880
Fazal 577	Tram 3235
Gokak 260	Tata Iron Ord. 7425
Indore Malwa 556	Tata Def. 2574
Indian Bleaching 369	Tata Hydro 472
Indian Cement 2461	
Kohinoor 496	

The market will remain closed on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday for Settlement purposes.

BANKS.

Bank of India (100-150) Pd. 10 p.m. 86.
Baroda (1,000) 14 p.c. 96|2 96.
Central Co-operative Pd. (50) 2 p.c. 66
Central (5) p.c. 27-10
Eastern (£10.5) 8 p.c. 83/8.
Imperial (100) 1437-8
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 10 p.c. 356-4
Union (5) Rs. 4-1.

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Portland Cement (10) 40 42
Central India Mining (10) 26-8.
India Cement 350 (O) 273-12
Katni Cement (40) (O) 243|12
Katni Cement (40) (D) 750.
Punjab Cement (O) 12/12.
Punjab Cement (D) 14/12.
Shivrajpur (10) 51-4

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c. 910
Central Provinces (100) 5 1|2 p.c. 105
Dhond Baramati Ry. (100) 6 p.c. 103.
Gujara (100) 5 p.c. 94.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5 1|4 p.c. 101
Larkana (100) 4 p. c. 89.
Mandla Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 79
Mymansingh (100) 5 p.c. 99-8
Pachora Jamnur (100) 5 p.c. 89.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 100.
Sialkot-Narrowal (100) 5 1|2 p.c. 106. xd.
Sind Light (100) 112 p.c. 143
Tapti Valley (500) 8 1/2 p.c 718/12.
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 87.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 94.
Surat Electric (O) 700 6 p.c. 95.
Andhra Valley (O) (100) p.c. 4 p.c 862/8.
Andhra Valley (P) (1000) 7 p.c. 1030.
Bombay Tramway (O) 2162 p.c. 158|12 **xd.**
Bombay Tramway (50) p.c. 70
Surat Electric P. 162 (50) 6-1/2 p.c. 95.
Tata Hydro Elec. (O) 1121-4.
Tata Power (P) (1,000) 920.
Tata Power (O) (1,000) 605
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 107.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 175.
Harvey and Shahapathy (500) Rs. 1145.
Indian Cotton Mfg. 232/8.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 240
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 885
New Moffussil (400) Rs. 617-8.
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20,525
Volkart C. P. (550) Rs. 25, 535.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

(DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10 415
Apollo (50) 7
Berar Mills (200) 20 142
Bombay Cotton Mfg. (200) 330.
Bombay Dyeing (200) 25, 985.
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 12|8 540.
Central India P. (Nagpur) (100) 12-8 540.
Century (100) 491-4
Crescent (100) 210.
Colaba Mills 151-4
Dawn (150) 80 710
E. D. Sassoon United (10 F. Paid) 1/4
Edward Sassoon (100) 125.
Fazulbhoy 965.
Framji Petit (1,000) 550.
Globe (100) 35
Elphinstone (100) nil 21.
Gokak Mills 140.
Indupic Maiman (100) 385.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 1 275
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 52/8.
Kohinood (300) nil 282-8
Luxmi Cotton (1000) 7000
Madhavji Dhanmsey (100) 123/12.

SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec. 5.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper 74-12.
4 per cent Conversation Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 94/6
4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 93/14.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 87/15.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100/4
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/4
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102/8
5 per cent (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 106/2.
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/8
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 104/4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 105/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 107
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs 85/8
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 85.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 102/8
Forward rates. 16th Dec. Sett.
3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 74/12.
1945/55 Rs. 106/2.
Tone of Market.—Easy

Manekji Petit (100) 1700.
Madras United (250) Rs. 510
Mysore (60) 20 p.c. 147-8
Meyer Sassoon (160) 86/4.
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50, 2420
New Great Mills 328-12.
Pabney Mills 200 316-4
Pearls Mills 200, 627/8.
173 Simplex 73, 200
Swadeshi Mills (100) 10, 540
Phoenix (100) 441/4.
Simplex (100) 201-4
Sassoon Cotton (100) 12
Sassoon Silk (50) 3-1/2 88.
Sholapur (1,000) 200, 8325.
Sir Barocha Mills (100) 22/8.
Swan Mills (100) 16, 160
Tata Oil Mills (100)
Vishnu Cotton (O) Rs. 3325.
Vishnu Cotton P. (599) 7 p.c, 625.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown (nil) 411-4
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 5.
B. Burma T. Corporation 1251 Rs. 840
B. Burma T. Corporation (50 paid XD 307/8.
Bombay Steam (K) (250) 251-4
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 237 1|2 xd.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 4 p.c 42/8.
British Burma Petroleum 5-7
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24
Burma Corporation (10) 9/4.
Empire of India Life (5-0|10 1950.
Jost Engineering (50) p.c. 165
Kemp (200) 15, 190.
McKenzie (10) 25, 382-8
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) 2 21.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life 2175. 200/10 (Pd.) P. G. 2225.
Port Canning (1000) Rs. 660
Scindia Steam (15) 19|6.
Tata 1st Preference 139
Tata Constructions (30) 63.
Tata Iron (nil) (100) 93
Tata Iron (50) (75) 89
Tata Iron Pref. (80) 312|8.

OUR GROWTH

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA grows in years but it never grows old. The passing of time merely serves to enlarge its experience, increase its strength and to renew the progressive spirit of youth which it always maintains.

	June 1917	June 1927.
CAPITAL	Rs. 30,00,000	Rs. 3,36,00,000
RESERVE	„ 1,60,000	„ 1,00,00,000
DEPOSITS	„ 2,18,68,000	„ 17,05,73,000

Its life and service are dedicated to these purposes:—

TO SAFEGUARD YOUR MONEYS
TO FURTHER YOUR INTERESTS.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

AMERICAN MISSION HIGH SCHOOL

SIR PHIROZE SETHNA'S TRIBUTE TO AMERICAN MISSION

With great pomp and eclat, the American Mission High School celebrated its Golden Jubilee at the school's premises, Byculla, on Monday evening, Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna presiding. Many a sympathiser and admirer of the Mission, participated in the joyous function. The jubilee report read at the meeting, presented a faithful record of the admirable progress, the school has made during half a century of its existence. In an informative and illuminating presidential address, Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna, said:—

The occasion that has brought us together this afternoon is the Jubilee of the American Marathi Mission High School and I congratulate myself that I should have been asked to preside at the celebration of this historic event. Missionaries from the distant Continent of America have been working in our midst for more than a century. Right from the start, the American Mission recognised that their activities must first of all be in the direction of educating the young. For this purpose within only two years of their coming to this country, they started a school for Hindu boys in 1815 with just three pupils on the roll. As time went on, both the number of schools and the number of pupils rapidly increased and those schools were not confined to the City of Bombay alone but were scattered throughout the villages of the Konkan. Continued progress was maintanied for nearly 40 years when in 1854, a deputation sent out here from America came to the conclusion that the mission need not continue the teaching of English. This was a distinct setback and lasted till 1876, when fortunately, the teaching of English was resumed and for this purpose, a school for Indian Christians was started in that year at Mazagaon again with just three pupils. The school grew so fast that within a year, it had to be removed from Mazagaon to Byculla.

During the fifty years since 1876 till now, there has been constant progress in all directions. One significant feature lies in the fact of boys and girls being taught together in the same classes, thus appreciating the value of co-education. I will admit that this is a vexed question and on which expert opinion is divided. You, however, from your experience would, I am sure, certainly side with those who favour co-education. Those who had to decide in regard to the particular locality in this City where this school might be permanently situated, displayed great foresight in fixing on Byculla. For the people whose children frequent this school have gone on congregating more and more towards this part of Bombay.

Government have not been slow in appreciating the good work done by the school and we notice that time and again such valued help has been extended by the authorities.

INDIAN HEADMASTER.

The year 1891 marks a notable change in the policy of the American Marathi Mission High School, when for the first time an Indian Headmaster was appointed and he no other than the very individual who is to-day the principal of the school. Mr. Buell has been a school master all his life. If I may say so he was specially imported from Ceylon to teach Mathematics in this school and it redounds greatly to his credit that he worked his way up to be made the first Indian Headmaster and subsequently the first Indian Principal of the school. He is muc hrespected by all who come in his contact. He is ably helped in his duties by Mrs. Buell. I feel, I cannot do better than quote a sentence or two from the Administration Report of the Deputation that arrived here two years ago under the leadership of the Rev. Dr. Potter whom I had the honour and the pleasure of meeting at this very place on the occasion of their visit. They say "under the management of Mr. and Mrs. T. Buell, the school has grown in numbers and in resources with a swiftness and to an extent beyond expectation. The Buells have won for the school the interest and support of the people of the Christian community and of influential friends throughout the City, as was abundantly testified to us in our visit to the school." I am sure, all present here join with me in the hope that there are left to Mr. and Mrs. Buell, yet many years of usefulness for the further progress and advancement of this school.

MISSIONARY ACTIVITIES.

To-day's celebrations help to recall to one's mind the varied activities of the different Christian Missionary bodies in this country. On some aspects of the work and activities of the Christian Missionaries, there may be some difference of opinion. With the general advance in knowledge, with the liberalisation that has been going on in religious thought and ideals, and with the weakening of the hold of orthodox Christianity upon Christian peoples themselves, and with the moral, general and keener appreciation of the fact that Indian religions, in spite of the superstitions and excrescences that may have crept into them in course of time and what religion is free from superstitions and excrescence, are essentially true and noble, the movement by Christian Missionaries for the proselytizing of those who do not belong to their religious fold or fraternity is a subject that is open to some question. The idea that a man can hope to enter the kingdom of Heaven only by a door which bears a particular religious label, no longer holds any sway among thoughtful and enlightened people be they Christians or others. Religion is an affair of real spiritual insight and of good righteous living, whatever may be the label and the outer forms and organisation of the particular religion which one professes or is supposed to be professing. From this point of view, there are perhaps some better Christians among non-Christians than many Christians themselves as is so frequently said of Mahatma Gandhi and the same remark may be made with reference to the followers of every religion.

TRIBUTE TO AMERICAN MISSION.

In the field of education, the American Mission has done great work and made real and substantial contribution to the progress of the Indian people. Its influence has been uniformly exercised in favour of temperance, in elevating the condition of the masses, in the relief of suffering and distress. We have reason to believe that the American Missionaries in this country, are fully sympathetic towards our political aspirations. On the whole, therefore, India owes a deep debt of gratitude to those Christian Missions that have contributed to her progress. Again these missions work primarily amongst the poor and the depressed and there is no denying that by means of education, they have not only raised those people in their own estimation but have enabled them to look upon others as their equals and in no way their superiors. In fact, if the Hindus of to-day will not remove untouchability and will yet continue to look down upon the depressed classes, they must thank themselves if these classes in order to better themselves, embrace Christianity in far larger numbers than what they are doing to-day.

HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The annual general meeting of the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association was held at its Office No. 342, Kalbadevi Road, on Sunday last to receive and adopt the report and audited statements of accounts of the Association for the Samvat year 1983-84 (Maru), when Seth Gorakhram Ganpatrai occupied the chair.

The following is a short summary of the report presented and audited:—

"The total number of membership during the year under report was 353 compared with 352 for the last year. In all 54 meetings of the Managing Committee and 60 meetings of Sub-Committees were held. In the year 459 disputes (354 regarding sale and delivery of cloth bales and 105 of interest of hundies) were registered, out of which 151 disputes of cloth were decided by the Managing Committee and 262 were disposed of by the special sub-committees appointed for the purpose.

During the year 70 disputes regarding commission and discount of about Rs. 23,000 were filed, out of which 57 were settled and the remaining are pending. During the year 14,601 disputes regarding hundies involving a total sum of Rs. 92,93,697-6-3 were entered, out of which 5,275 hundies were duly honoured and 9,326 hundies were duly protested by the Association.

During the year the opening of retail cloth-shop by Messrs. Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd., in Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay, and their methods of dealing with up-country constituents gave rise to certain difficulties for the members of this Association, and in this connection a few representatives appointed by the Association took personal interview with Sir Fazulbhoy, the head of the said firm, and the matter was once amicably settled. But again the very difficulties in addition to some others have recently been raised by the said firm, for which the Committee are still negotiating with Sir Fazulbhoy and it is hoped that the matter will be amicably settled to the satisfaction of the members of this Association.

Similarly some points of dispute arose during the year under report between this Association and the Raw Silk Merchants' Association, Messrs. Vallabh Das Kanji, the selling agents of Messrs. John Peel and Co., and the Sugar Merchants' Association which were also amicably settled.

During the year a Relief Fund was started amongst the members of this Association in aid of the Gujarat Flood Relief and a sum of Rs. 24,000 was collected from the members of this Association. A corps of 11 volunteers under the guidance of Seth Nandlal Banka, the head of the firm of Messrs. Bhagwandas Netram, was sent to the affected parts to distribute relief and nearly Rs. 21,000 were spent for this purpose.

The Marwari Commercial School which is run by this Association had on its roll during the year 178 students compared with 151 students of the last year.

A Calcutta message says:—"An interesting scheme for the training of apprentices managers and assistants for co-operative sale and supply societies has been introduced by the Bengal Co-operative Organisation Society for filing up posts of managers and other responsible posts in co-operative sale and supply societies."—Free Press.

"Chronicle" Photo.

Exhibition organised by the students of Mr. Kanji Karamsi Master's School at Mandvi, Bombay. Miniature castles and buildings were the work of students and were made with cardboard.

V. J. T. I. STUDENTS' UNION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I, through the hospitable columns of your esteemed paper, invite the attention of all concerned to the unsatisfactory nature of affairs of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute Students, Union.

Like all other colleges and educational institutions, the V. J. T. Institute has also a Students' Union. But the difference lies in the fact that whereas all other Unions are active and doing their bit towards the cultural and social upliftment of the students, the V.J.T.I. Students' Union has the unenviable distinction of being active only three days in a year, during the students' annual social gathering. This can be directly attributed to the undue interference of the Principal in the affairs of the Union. The students have got the head of a department as the President of their Union and as a courtesy to his official position they have made the Principal, their Patron. However, the Principal seems to have taken undue advantage of his position as Patron and Principal and pursued a policy of undue interference in the affairs of the Union. This can be realised from the fact that nothing can be done bf the Union without the Principal's permission. No debates or lectures are to be held before consulting him and controversial subjects are absolutely forbidden to be discussed. No resolutions can be passed regarding the students' grievances aganist the taff of administration. The Union has no control even over its own finance. This is surely Patronship run amok and derogatory to the self-respect of the President of the Union as well as students, who thus have no free hand in the management of their own affairs. The students dare not do or say anything for fear the wrath of the Principal may come down upon them. It is not surprising, therefore, that the students do not join the Union and take an interest in its affairs. Recently a proposal was brought before the students for the dissolution of the Union. Though the discussion of it was postponed to the 9th instant nobody seems to have realised the real cause of the failure of the Union. My appeal to the students, as one interested in them, is that they should realise their position and set about the task of immediately freeing themselves from official trammels. Let them change the constitution of the Union if necessary. Let them, if necessary, put their case before the Board of Trustees for granting them independence in their own affairs. Let them rise from their present lethargy and make a bold stand for their rights and privileges and, above all, let them realise that unless and until their Union is freed from official trammels, it can never, never be a success. Success comes only to those that put their heart and soul in their work. Let them, therefore, try and go on trying and agitating until they get justice done to them. God grant them success.—Yours, etc.,

An Ex-Student.

ONE ADDRESS FOR TWO

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I understand that the local Anjuman-e-Islam has finally decided to present a separate address of welcome to H. M. the King of Afghanistan, Amanullah Khan. Perhaps it will do so in the sacred name of the Mussalmans of Bombay. I, as an individual, want to make it clear that the Anjuman-e-Islam has long ceased to be a representative Association of the Bombay Muslims, and, therefore, it has no moral right to speak in their name. Although I am not very optimistic about the result of my efforts, yet I very humbly, make an eleventh-hour appeal to the Anjuman people to join hands with the representative Reception Committee already formed, and not to present to His Majesty the sad specimen of our mutual differences by giving a separate address.—Yours, etc.,

"UNITY."

Bombay, Dec. 5.

THE WEATHER

DEPRESSION PASSES EASTWARDS

SIMLA, Dec. 5.

The Western depression is passing further Eastwards again and has given a few light falls in Kashmir with half an inch at Sonamarg. Few falls are also reported in Southeast Madras. The temperature is markedly below normal along the frontier.

Forecast:—Further decrease in Kashmir.—A. P.

HOLIDAY FOR MUSLIMS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I wish to make an appeal to our popular Governor of Bombay, through the columns of your widely-read paper, to declare Friday, the 16th instant, as a sectional holiday for the Mussalman Government servants. My reasons are that His Majesty will offer congregational prayers on that day and it is the desire of thousands of Mussalmans to offer prayers with him. This desire is shared by such Mussalmans as happen to be working in Government offices. They will not be able, owing to their engagements in different offices, to witness most of the functions arranged by the Mussalman public in H. M. Amanullah Khan's honour and, therefore, they will on Friday have the satisfaction of seeing the King of a neighbouring Muslim country and listening to his 'Khutba'. It is hoped that this modest wish will be duly complied with.—Yours, etc.,

A GOVERNMENT SERVANT.

Bombay, Dec. 5.

HOW TO BOYCOTT

WANTED—MORE VIGOROUS ACTION

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I cannot congratulate our leaders on their leisured punctuations in politics. It will not do to let out fortnightly or even weekly sports of healthy gas from a single platform. It will be fatal to trust to the result of lugubrious orations at annual Conferences. February will be in our midst before we are aware of it. Much work has to be done and already valuable time has been lost. A Joint Committee of Ways and Means ought to be formed in Bombay with energetic young Secretaries; it should be in session every day and should be in communication with every political organisation in the Districts.

Secondly, meetings of voters should be arranged in every constituency, sending forth a mandate to their respective representatives in Assembly or Councils to abstain from having any relation whatsoever with the Statutory Commission. All District Congress Committees should be called upon to see to this being done immediately.

Thirdly, a constitution for the internal government of India should be agreed upon by our leaders, and should be placed before the public in January 1928 at the latest.

It will not do at this juncture, to puzzle the masses by dwelling on or even referring to the fine distinctions and shades in methods between the various political schools in the country. Let the one great issue be clearly put before the public and let the public declare and act upon it. Let all knowledge and argument be directed to that issue.

Fourthly: We must prove to the world that the masses are awake and keenly interested in the struggle and that they truly desire liberty. This can be done through local leaders, by holding meetings in every village, at which the public should declare (1) that Hindus and Mussalmans and all other communities stand shoulder to shoulder on the path of Liberty, (2) that the people earnestly desire the removal of disabilities in matters of education and employment in the various services, civil and military, and a greater share in the government of their country and the administration of their affairs, and (3) their unalterable determination to attain Swaraj by all lawful means.

Fifthly, Lord Birkenhead is too old a hand to be impressed by mere noise. The public must put their patriotism in practice by encouraging Swadeshi industries, as a matter of principle and political wisdom. Remember this Mantra "England is most touchy when touched in her pocket."

How many of us can say that they have taken the lesson of Swadeshi truly to heart and are using Swadeshi articles in preference to foreign goods whenever the former are available. How far is the doctrine of Swadeshi put into practice by our College students and women. A great deal remains to be done by Indian youths on this score.

Sixthly:—The whole Indian press is united in its stand. Let the provincial and city and village press rouse the local leaders within its district, to a sense of their duties, and see that they perform them in the directions indicated above, or be for ever disgraced, upto now provincial leaders have remained painfully supine and unconscious of a programme.

Seventhly:—An All-India Hartal should be organised for the day the Simon Commission lands in India.

England has placed her conscience for the moment, so far as India is concerned in the keeping of Lord Birkenhead. The Secretary of State for India, no doubt, realises the great responsibility that is thus reposed in him by England and the magnitude of the stakes involved. From the information conveyed to him by the Government of India, he has formed his judgment and come to certain conclusions, and he is acting upto them. But there is nothing to show that he will not be prepared to alter his conclusions if he is satisfied that they are based on incorrect information or that even if based on correct information, it would be injudicious, in view of further developments, to persist in them or to insist upon giving effect to them.

There are, indeed, precedents for this. Before the War, Lord Birkenhead, opposed women's suffrage. After the part that women played in the War, he altered his views and supported the Women's Suffrage Bill. Similarly on the Home Rule Question in Ireland. At one time he was one of the principal opponents to the pre-War Home Rule proposals; yet ultimately he proved to be the chief negotiator and one of the signatories of the 1921 treaty which established the Free State. When he saw that the Southern Ireland could not again be brought under the control of England without enormous sacrifices of life and money, and when it became equally manifest that Sin Fein could never expect to dominate Ulster, the Coalition Government, with Lord Birkenhead, as the prime mover, wisely liquidated the position before Ireland was irrecoverably lost, by bringing about the Irish settlement at a round table Conference.

Lord Birkenhead, having formed his resolve, will not now alter his course at the suggestion of the English press, Viceroys or Cabinet Ministers. There is only one and one person on earth who can now influence him. It is, strangely enough, India herself. India, True India alone speaking with sufficient loudness and determination not by bluster and threats, but by a genuine expression of its desire and a genuine effort to improve herself so far as she can unaided do it, can influence him and induce him to liberalise his policy, even at the risk of being charged with weakness or inconsistency by Die-Hards in England. In this view, Lord Birkenhead, in India for a month, and in conference with Indian Leaders—would have removed misunderstanding and yielded far more lasting and happier results than a hundred commissions and reports. It is said that Lord Birkenhead has made many sacrifices in the cause of the Empire. Was it too much to hope that he should have added one to the list? He would not have had to regret it. Next to Lord Birkenhead coming out to India, he is sending Sir John Simon. But Sir John must necessarily be cramped by the terms of his Commission, his inferior position of official routine. His programme in India, is all in the air. The public is labouring in ignorance about it. With Lord Birkenhead, all would have been different.

However, it is useless to regret the past. It is now for our leaders to prove Lord Birkenhead in error. Lord Birkenhead has published his diagnosis to the world. Our leaders have declared his diagnosis to be utterly wrong. But that is scarcely enough. The leaders must give proof of what they assert not only in their own conduct, but in their organising capacity and in inexhaustible energy, in their aggregate political sence, and in the unanimity which they and the Indian Nation will be able to show, when the Simon Commission lands on these shores.

It is the present leaders and India that are on trial now, not Lord Birkenhead or England. The honour and the future of India is in their keeping. History will judge how they handle it.

At the same time, it is necessary to address one word to ourselves. It will not do wait to be individually called. The hands of our leaders are full. We, the public, know what is required of us: we know that it is urgently required of us; we know the consequences of laziness or indifference on our part. Let us, therefore, whether we be Parsees, Hindus, Mussalmans or any other community, remember the need of our Mother land and do our bit at once. Never was there a greater crisis in the life of India and never before was required such concerted and prompt action. Action, prompt intelligent action, is our right and our duty.

To our leaders' call—Awake, arise, or be for ever, fallen—Let us reply in deed and not merely in words, as becomes our intelligence, and our patriotism.—Yours etc.

"N. H. P."

GNANA SOUNDARI.

The members of the Vani Vilas Sabha, Matunga, staged Gnana Soundari in Tamil on Sunday night at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel. Gnana Soundari, the heroine, is the daughter of King Dharmaraja of Romapuri. Lenal, her step-mother, almost succeeded in her plot to rid herself of the poor motherless princess. Gnana Soundari comes through all this persecution, though she has to undergo horrible suffering. Sunday's performance by the Matunga amateurs is a great improvement on the one they gave recently in aid of the Flood Relief Fund.. The parts of the hero, Prince Bilendran, and of Gnana Soundari, the heroine, were performed very creditably.

The Special Sessions of the Maharashtra Hindu Dharma Parishad will be held at Talegaon Dabhade, District Poona, on December 20th and 21st. Dr. B. S. Moonji will preside. Mr. N. C. Kelkar has been elected Chairman of the Reception Committee.—Free Press.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the Fort-night ended 30th November, 1927.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Subscribed Rs. 3,36,00,000.		
Capital paid up		1,68 00 000
Reserve Fund		1,00 00 000
Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable etc.		19,19 80 000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments		2,59 26 000
		24,47 06 000

ASSETS.

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities		4,45 39 000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities		2,86 04 000
Bills Discounted		1,79 76 000
Bank Premises		55 98 000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments		2,36 50 000
Cash in hand, at Banks, & Investments in War Bonds, Treasury Bills, Govt. Paper, Shares, Debentures, Properties etc.		12,43 39 000
		24,47 06 000

MD. FARUQUE Dec. 5.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 25th November 1927.

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	11,25 00 000
Capital Paid up	5,62 50 000
Reserve	5,07 50 000
Public Deposits	9,60 07 000
Other Deposits	70,72 39 000
Loans against securities per contra	
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	
Contingent liabilities	
Sundries	1,13 22 000
Rupees	92,15 68 000

The above Balance sheet includes—

Deposits in London	£924,900
Advances and Investments in London	£935,100
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£ 55,800
Percentage	30.32
Bank Rate	5 p.c.

ASSETS.

Government Securities	17,80 71 000
Other authorized securities under the Act	2,09 76 000
Loans	12,12 82 000
Cash Credits	23,48 95 000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	7,87 55 000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	41 93 000
Bullion	17 000
Dead Stock	2,81 17 000
Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	
Sundries	72 90 000
Balances with other Banks	9 43 000
	67,45 39 000
Cash	24,70 29 000
Rupees	92,15 68 000

LIABILITIES.

		Increase.
Public Deposits	Rs.	1,09,99,000
		Decrease.
Other Deposits	,,	24,32,000

ASSETS.

		Decrease.
Bank's Investments	,,	33,72,000
		Increase.
Loans	,,	14,66,000
		Increase.
Cash Credits	,,	91,16,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased		Increase. 66,31,000
		Decrease.
Cash	,,	42,37,000
Percentage		30.32

Bombay, 25th November, 1927.

FREIGHT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 2.

(MESSRS. PITAMBER & CO.)

Steamer and/or month of Shipment	Seeds 12 Cwts.	Seeds & 13 Cwts.	Seeds of 14 Cwts.	Seeds of 15 16 cwts & measurt.
HULL—				
December				
January	18/	19/	20/	21/
February				
LONDON—				
Dec/Jan	19/	20/	21/	22/
Feb/Mar.	18/	19/	20/	21/
LIVERPOOL—				
Dec/Jan.	18/6	19/6	20/6	21/6
February	18/	19/	20/	21/
March	17/6	18/6	19/6	20/6
MARSEILLES—				
Dec/Feb.	18/	19/	20/	21/
March	17/6	18/6	19/6	20/6
ANTWERP—				
ROTTERDAM—				
HAMBURG—				
December	18/	19/	20/	21/
January				
February	18/	19/	20/	21/
March	18/	19/	20/	21/
BREMEN—				
December	18/6	19/6	20/6	21/6
Jan/Mar.	19/	20/	21/	22/
HAVRE				
DUNKIRK—				
Dec/Jan.				
Feb/Mar.	18/	19/	20/	21/
BARCELONA—				
Jan/Feb.	22/6	23/6	24/6	25/6
GENOA—				
Dec/Jan	19/	20/	21/	22/
February	18/	19/	20/	21/
NAPLES/ LEGHORN—				
Dec/Jan.	19/	20/	21/	22/
February	18/6	19/6	20/6	21/5
March	18/	19/	20/	21/
TRIESTE/ VENICE—				
Dec/Jan.	20/	20/	21/6	22/6
February	19/6	19/6	21/	22/
March	19/	19/	20/6	21/6
NEW YORK—				

(Not quoting.)

Remarks:—Market is quiet.

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY

Public meeting of Indian States people, Nar Narayan Temple, Kalbadevi Road, 8 p.m.

Quadrangular Cricket Tournament: Final, Bombay Gymkhana ground, 10-30 a.m.

American Missions Jubilee Prize Distribution, Byculla, 5-30 p.m. Sir Joseph Kay presiding.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7.

Bombay Bullion Exchange, ordinary general meeting, Shaikh Memon St., 3-40 p.m.

Quadrangular Cricket Tournament: Final, Bombay Gymkhana ground, 10-30 a.m.

THURSDAY, Dec. 8.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, Dec. 10.

The s.s. "Ranpura" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m. connecting s.s. "Mooltan" at Aden.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Rajputana" with the mails ex. "Naldera" from London of 24th ultimo, left Aden at 10 a.m. on the 5th instant.

In ordinary course, she should arrive in Bombay at noon on Friday, the 9th instant.

FREE EYE TREATMENT TO POOR.

At the Madanpura Settlement of the Social Service League, Dr. S. R. Machave, of the Blind Relief Association, treated 178 patients in the month of November 1927, of whom 120 were males and 58 females.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Members of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions and who have been classified in Group "A", are required to attend in the Sessions Court on the second floor, to-day (Tuesday) afternoon, the 6th instant at 3 o'clock (S.T.).

THE UNEMPLOYED ASSOCIATION.

The Unemployed Association which is a philanthropic institution needs jobs for the following:—Clerks, typists, general office managers, canvassers, bill collectors, etc. Empolyers will please communicate their wants to the Secretary, Unemployed Association, Madina Building, Palton Road, Bombay.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Vishwananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the "Bhagwad Gita" at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6 p.m.

The Swami will give a discourse on the life of Sri Chaitanya to-day at the Saraswat Colony, Santa Cruz, at 6-30 p.m.

NEW NON-BRAHMIN JOURNAL FOR BOMBAY.

At a meeting of the leading members of the Bombay Provincial Non-Brahmin Party held at Shinde Hall at Delisle Road, Parel on December 5, i twas resolved to start a Marathi Weekly "Kaiwari" under the editorship of Mr. D. S. Javalkar, General Secretary of the Non-Brahmin Party to carry on vigorous propaganda amongst the Non-Brahmins in connection with the forthcoming visit of the Statutory Commission.

SOUTH INDIANS AND FLOOD RELIEF.

A general meeting of the subscribers to the South Indian Gujarat-Kathiawar Flood Relief Fund will be held at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) on Thursday, the 8th instant at the office of Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer, Secretary, Jupiter General Insurance Company, Ewart House, Fort, Bombay, to receive the accounts and dissolve the Committee.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per extra s.s. "Homayun" via Karachi, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 6th instant instead of Monday, the 5th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-I-Hind" with mails from London of 1st instant, left Marseilles at 7 a.m. on the 3rd instant.

The homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Ranchi" with the mails from Bombay of 19th ult. arrived at Marseilles at 8-30 p.m. on the 2nd instant. Passengers travelling by the P. & O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Sunday morning. The mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday afternoon.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Shinnoh Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on the 3rd instant and is due to arrive here on the 16th instant via Colombo.

FIRE IN A GROCERS' SHOP.

A fire broke out at 9-40 p.m. last night in Jayantilal Girdhar, a grocer's shop in Vazir Building at Nal Bazar. Fire engines arrived in time and the fire was extinguished within a few minutes before it could do any serious damage.

SRI RAMAKRISHNA MISSION

LIST OF DONATIONS RECEIVED FOR GUJARAT RELIEF.

The Joint Assistant Secretary of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, Khar, sends us the following for publication:—

Previously acknowledged Rs. 11,726-8-6: South Indian Gujarat-Kathiawar Flood Relief Committee (3rd instalment) Rs. 174-6-0, Bombay Central Relief Fund Rs. 17,000-0-0, Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, President of the Indian Legislative Assembly Rs. 2,000, Mr. J. Ozah Rs. 15, Bombay Native Piecegoods Merchants' Association through Mr. Jeshtaram S. Kapaddia Solicitor Rs. 1,000, Mr. Balvantrai Jhaverilal, R. K. Arogya Mandir, Kim Rs. 10, Mr. Rambhai Amin, Tarapur Rs. 10, Workmen of Dharmsi Chemical Works, Sudama House, Ballard Estate Rs. 109, Mr. Gokulbhai B. Desai, Revenue Secretary, Jamnagar Rs. 100, Mr. Bhogilal Dhirajlal Lala, Ahmedabad Rs. 49-8-0, total Rs. 32,194-6-6.

We take this opportunity to convey our special thanks to the Bombay Central Relief Fund to whose donations much of our rebuilding work after distribution of food and cloth is due.

Besides the above cash donations, we have received many gifts of medicines, clothing, rice, jowar, etc., from several philanthropic gentlemen and institutions.

"POSITION OF PEOPLE OF INDIAN STATES."

TODAY'S PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting of the people of the Indian States will be held to-day (Tuesday) at the Nar-narayan Temple, Kalbadevi Road at 8 p.m. when Raja Bahadur Govindlal Petty, Mr. Shivdas Campsy, Mr. Popatlal Chudgar, Mr. Ram Narayan Chaudhury of the Rajputana Seva Sangh and others will speak on "the position of the people of the Indian States in the India of to-morrow". Mr. Beniprasad Delmia will preside.

RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING

ACCUSED FINED.

Mahadeo Maruti, a motor driver, was placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, on Monday, on a charge under Section 304-A of the Indian Penal Code.

The prosecution case is that on 21st July last at 5-30 p.m., the accused was driving his car from Charni Road to Gol-

SHRADDHANAND WEEK

A correspondent writes very appealingly saying that Hindus who care for the betterment of their society, must think more seriously about the late Swami Shraddhanand and his teachings and try to copy his unswerving loyalty to his religion, as also his great efforts for the emanicipation of untouchables, the removal of enforced widowhood and child-marriages and spread of the Hindustani language. He pleads for starting a Veer Dal (Volunteer Corps) to take up the late Swamiji's work. He asks for 500 volunteers from the Bombay Presidency and wants Rs. 50,000 to carry on this work.

SHRADHANAND WEEK.

A public meeting of Hindus will be held at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall to-day at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when the leaders of Hindus and well-known speakers will deliver lectures on the work of Swami Shraddhanand. All Hindus are cordially invited to attend.

pitha along the Khetwadi Main Road. On his arriving at the junction of the Khetwadi 9th Lane with the Main Road, a Mahomedan child, named Vazibai, aged 4 years, came running from left to right, trying to cross the road, and was knocked down.

When the accident took place, people shouted out, and the accused stopped the car at a distance of about 40 feet from the place of accident. The child was removed to the J. J. Hospital where it died of the injuries. The accused in his statement said that he had tried to avoid the accident.

His Worship, after considering the evidence before him, convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 500 or, in default, to suffer 4 months' rigorous imprisonment.

BROTHEL KEEPER REMANDED TO JAIL CUSTODY

Inspector Parab of the Marbawri Police Station appeared before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at the Girgaum Court and made an application for the remand of Chandra Malkappa, a brothel-keeper, to jail custody till the 15th instant.

The case against the accused is that she had a Hindu Mahar girl named Dhanawa Chandrappa, aged 16 years, carrying on prostitution in her brothel at Falkland Road. Letters have been sent to the police at Bijapur and Sholapur to find out the circumstances in which the girl left her native place. As the reply has not yet been received, further remand was asked for.

The Magistrate granted the application.

ADDRESS TO AFGHAN KING.

REFERENCE TO COW-SLAUGHTER.

MAJORITY OF CORPORATORS PREFER ITS OMISSION.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday approved the draft address by a majority for presentation to H. M. the King of Afghanistan on his forthcoming visit to Bombay next week. Although the House was practically unanimous on the draft address Mr. S. L. Silam wanted to introduce by an amendment a paragraph thanking His Majesty for prohibiting the cow slaughter in his dominions. Several members advised Mr. Silam not to introduce a controversial question in the address but he found two or three supporters to his amendment. Finally, Mr. Silam asked for leave to withdraw the amendment but his supporters did not allow him the withdrawal when his request was put to the vote. The address was, therefore, carried as drafted without the amendment of Mr. Silam with a large majority only two Hindu Councilors (Mr. B. T. Desai and Mr. Shivdas Chapsey) dissenting.

Mr. B. G. Horniman moved the adoption of the following draft address which the Committee of the Corporation had prepared.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram seconded the proposition.

The draft address ran as follows:—

To,

His Majesty the King of Afghanistan.

May it Please Your Majesty,

We the President and Members of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay beg to offer your Majesty on behalf of its citizens a most cordial and respectful welcome to our City.

The historic ties and associations which link India to Afghanistan are many, extending from the earliest ages of our earliest civilization down to the present day, when it is our great privilege and pleasure to receive your Majesty here, on behalf of 'urbs Prima in India.'

We beg to assure your Majesty of the friendly feelings which are entertained for your Majesty and the people over whom you rule, not only by the inhabitants of this City but by the people of India generally of all castes and denominations. It is our earnest hope that this friendship and association of our Government and people with the Government and the people of Afghanistan may always continue in unbroken intercourse during the years to come to their mutual benefit and prosperity.

We have heard of the progressive and enlightened character of your Majesty's rule and the generous protection and toleration which your Majesty extends to our fellow countrymen who may reside in or visit your country for purposes of trade, commerce and industry.

It is, therefore, with something more than is expressed by mere conventional greetings that we welcome your Majesty to our City. It is because the interests of our country and those of the dominions of your Majesty are closely interwoven; because the existence of peaceful relations between India and Afghanistan is of supreme importance to the progress, development and prosperity of both; and because we see in the ordered progress and enlightened development of modern ideas which are the characteritics of your Majesty's administration an aid and a stimulus to the general advancement of Asiatic civilization, that we deem it a special privilege to address your Majesty to-day.

We desire in conclusion to wish your Majesty a prosperous voyage to the lands you are about to visit and a safe return, and we pray that Your Majesty may be long spared to guide the destinies of your people along the path of peace, progress and prosperity.

"ILL-ADVISED" AMENDMENT.

Mr. S. L. Silam moved to add the following paragraph in the body of the address: "We appreciate your wise statesmanship and paternal regard Your Majesty has for the feelings of your subjects that prompted you to prohibit cow slaughter within your dominion."

Mr. Shivdas Chapsey seconded the amendment.

Sir Dinshaw Petit thought that the amendment was ill-advised as it would spoil the whole address. It smelt communalism and advised the House to accept the address as drafted by the Committee.

The President pointed out to Mr. Silam that the draft Committee had very carefully considered that question and they thought it was not wise to introduce the matter of slaughter of sows in the address.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, however, took a different view and said they were honouring His Majesty as an honoured guest and must emphatically express their gratefulness for respecting the religious feelings of the Hindus.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi said they all respected His Majesty for treating Hindus and Mahomedans equally but it was not wise to make any reference regarding the slaughter of cows.

Mr. H. J. Davis also advised the House to be unanimous and not to make any mention of a matter which was controversial.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta while endorsing the sentiments of Mr. Silam advised him to withdraw his amendment as if the amendment carried by the opposition of the Mahomedan Councillors His Majesty would not think it worth while to accept it. Besides it would give an impression that His Majesty was thanked for doing a thing which the Mahomedans in India faied to do.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim assured the House that though there would be no Mahomedan opposition to the amendment yet the thought that the address should be free from remarks on controversial matters.

A closure was moved at this stage and Mr Silam asked permission to withdraw his amendment. When the President asked permission of the House to allow Mr. Silam to withdraw his amendment Mr. B. T. Desai and Mr. Shivdas Chapsey opposed it. The permission was not granted and when the amendment was put to the vote the two above-named Councillors voted for it. The original proposition was then put to the vote and was carried by a large majority only two dissenting.

ELECTIONS ON SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

The Corporation then elected four members of the Schools Committee who retired under the Municipal Act at the end of this calender year. The retiring members were as follows:—(1) Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, (2) Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar (3) Mr. J. B. Boman Behram and (4) Mr. F. W. Petch. Eight candidates contested the seats with the result that the following were elected:—

(1) Mr. W. H. Hammond; (2) Mr. J. B. Boman Behram. (3) Mr. R. A. Gore and (4) Mr. S. K. Pupala.

These four were declared elected.

CONVERSION OF PRIVIES INTO WATER-CLOSETS.

Consideration was then given to the resolution of the Standing Committee that a sanction be given, under Section 131 of the Municipal Act, to an additional grant of Rs. 40,000 from Surplus Cash Balance to meet the cost of paying subvention for the conversion of privies into water-closets pending the raising of the loan for the purpose."

Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola moved for the sanction of the grant as recommended by the Standing Committee.

Dr. M. N. Bulsara moved an amendment to refer the matter to the Standing Committee for reconsideration.

The proposition was opposed by several Councillors on the ground that rich landlords would take advantage of it. The question was taken to a division and the original proposition was agreed to.

MUNICIPAL SECRETARY GETS PROMOTION.

Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar, then moved and Mr. P. J. Marzban, seconded

"That the Corporation approve, under Section 77 (a) of the Municipal Act, of the salary of Mr. R. P. Desai, Municipal Secretary, being raised to Rs. 1,000 per mensem with effect from the date on which he was confirmed in that post."

The proposition was agreed to unanimously.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

RECEPTION TO AFGHAN KING

SEATING ARRANGEMENTS.

The Director of Information, writes:—

Owing to want of space, the accommodation in the Gateway of India for Gazetted Officers (other than High Officials) and their families and for the general public, on the occasion of the public arrival of His Majesty the King of Afghanistan on Wednesday the 14th December 1927 in the afternoon, will be limited, and applications should therefore be made as soon as possible to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.

To prevent unnecessary correspondence appliciants are requested to give in full the name and address of every one for whom admission is required.

PETIT INSTITUTE FOR PHYSICAL CULTURE

FACED WITH CRISES

The annual gathering of the Sir D. M. Petit Institute for Physical Culture was held on Sunday evening under the presidency of Hon. Mr. Harilal Desai, Minister of Education. The Hon. Secretary in the course of his report, recapitulated the history of the institution which was founded so far back as 1858, and added that the Institute was able to establish itself and own a building that cost Rs. 15,524, thanks to the munificence of the late Sir Dinshaw M. Petit. It was further stated in the report that "the Committee of Management have now received a letter from Government requiring them to vacate the present site as it will be required for extension of the G. T. Hospital.

The Committee, however, thinks that the present site is most suitable for the Institution and the students, as it is in close vicinity of the educational institutions like that Elphinstone High School and St. Xavier's High School and College, etc.

But if it is absolutely necessary to acquire the present site, the Government will be pleased to grant us a happy substitute elsewhere and we sincerely trust that you will do all you can for the furtherance of so deserving an object as the physical culture of the youths of all the communities of the City, the necessity for which was never so acutely felt as at present.

GRANT TO BE STOPPED.

The Committee recognises the necessity to provide the Institution with instruments and appliances of the latest type but the scanty funds at their disposal prevents them from making any move in that direction. The average monthly expenditure incurred by us is Rs. 400 (the teaching staff alone being paid Rs. 240 per month), whereas our average monthly income from all sources that is, the monthly fees and interest on Endowments goes only to Rs. 300. The Committee takes this opportunity to thank the Government for having very kindly accorded to the Institution for many years an annual grant in the shape of half the salary of a competent Instructor on certain conditions. But the Educational Inspector B. D. has informed the Committee that the grant will be discontinued.

The Committee submit that they are not at all financially strong to pull on without the grant and request you, as the member-in-charge of Education and the Director of Public Instruction to reconsider the decision arrived at and to sanction a substatial grant to meet in part the salary of the teacahing staff.

An interesting programme of sporting fixtures was then gone through which was admired by the gathering. The function proved very enjoyable.

CONVICTED OF THEFT

HABITUAL OFFENDER GETS 18 MONTHS' R. I.

Daji Dhondu, a Hindu, was placed before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court, on Monday, on a charge of theft.

The prosecution case is that on Saturday last, one Ramchandra Abaji, a newspaper seller, was going to board a tram at the Girgaum Tram Junction when he felt a jerk at the left. He turned round and saw the accused and caught hold of him. The accused tried to wrestle himself free, but he was over-powered and handed over to the police.

The complainant stated that a sum of Rs. 3 and odd was missing from his coat pocket which was clean cut at the lower end.

When the accused was searched on the spot only a few annas were found on his person. The police also could not find any instrument with him with which to cut pockets.

Inquiries into the past history of the accused disclosed the fact that he had already seven convictions to his credit and the last sentence he had served was that of one year. The accused consistently denied all knowledge of the crime, and stated that he had been arrested for nothing. He said that he had a betel-leaf shop in Bombay, and that he was not a vagrant as the police wanted to make out. And he produced a witness to corroborate the statement.

His Worship after taking into consideration the past history of the accused sentenced him to suffer 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT AT THEFT

ACCUSED CONVICTED

The case in which Chand Khan and Mariambibi were charged with theft and abetment respectively came up for disposal before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court, on Monday.

The prosecution case in short is that one Hashmatbibi, the complainant, came to Bombay from Peshawar in search of her husband's brother and met the two accused at the Victoria Gardens. These she had a talk with them, and they took her to the Musafarkhana in Pakmodia Street. She lived there for a night, and next morning while the complainant was opening her purse, accused No. 1 snatched two currency notes from her hand. She however snatched them back, a scuffle ensued and before the accused could run away with the money, an alarm was raised, and he was secured.

The manager of the Musafarkhana, giving evidence, said that the two accused and the complainant had come to him on the 9th of last month. The first accused told him that the complainant was his sister-in-law and the second accused his mother-in-law. He had been present on the scene when the complainant raised an alarm, and handed over the accused to the police.

His Worship on the evidence before him convicted the first accused of theft and sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 or, in default, to suffer 2 months' rigorous imprisonment. The second accused was discharged.

CASE UNDER THE ARMS ACT.

At the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Chunilal Jivanram and Aziz Tyabji were placed on charges under the Arms Act. The first accused, it is alleged, was found going armed on the 11th of November and to have purchased a 22-bore rifle from a person not licensed to sell the same. The second accused is the alleged seller of the arms.

Both the accused are already on bail. Mr. M. N. Talpade, pleader, appears for the first accused, and Mr. A. Fyzee for the second.

Hearing of the case is postponed to the 21st instant.

HIGH COURT

MARRIAGE PUZZLE CASE

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

After a protracted hearing lasting for five months, the hearing was concluded yesterday before Mr. Justice Blackwell at the High Court, of the suit filed by Muljji Damji, a Cutchi Jain youth, aged 22, claiming a declaration that he was legally married to a sixteen-year old girl of the same caste, named Kasturbai.

Mr. M. P. Amin with Mr. M. M. Gharekhan, instructed by Messrs. Suraiya and Co., Solicitors, appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. G. C. O'Gorman with Mr. Makanji J. Mehta instructed by Messrs. Ardeshar Hormusji and Dinshaw, represented the defendants.

Resuming his arguments after an interval of several days, plaintiff's counsel Mr. Amin, commented upon the letter alleged to have been written by Kasturbai to Umersey Nagsey asking for help, while she was said to have been confined by her father at Matunga.

A TISSUE OF LIES.

This letter, asserted Mr. Amin, was a concocted story. Only a week before the date of the alleged letter the girl had explained to the police about Umersey having made indecent proposals to her, as two police officers had deposed. Was it then conceivable that the girl would write to the same man to come to her rescue? he asked. The whole evidence of Kasturbai was a tissue of lies from beginning to the end.

MEDICAL EVIDENCE.

Coming to the medical evidence, Mr. Amin discounted Dr. De Monte's deposition on the point. She had stated that from certain conditions, she had observed on the girl at the time of the operation, she had come to the conclusion that she was a virgin. But her opinion was not conclusive, and was contradicted by standard works on medical jurisprudence which stated that the presence of those conditions was not always an indication of virginity. There were instances of girls with similar conditions not being virgins.

Concluding, Mr. Amin submitted that on the materials before the Court, the plaintiff had proved his claim that he plaintiff had proved his claim that he lived with her as husband and wife.

His Lordship reserved judgment, remarking that on the day of the judgment, he would also dispose of the question of guardianship and custody of the girl who was directed to be present at the time.

The hearing of the case thus concluded yesterday after about five months.

MALARIA IN FLOOD AFFECTED PARTS

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 5.

An epidemic of malaria is prevalent in the flood-affected parts of Gujarat and Kathiawar. The Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee and Seva Samaj (Wadhwan Camp) have organised medical relief. Mr. Manilal Kothari, Secretary, Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee, and the leading members of the Seva Samaj have during the last fortnight visited over fifty villages of Kathiawar and distributed medicines.—A. P.

MARWARI DEPUTATION UNREPRESENTATIVE.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 4.

A meeting of the Marwari citizens has urged the boycott of the Indian Statutory Commission and has disowned the representative character of the deputation which will wait on the Viceroy during his stay in Calcutta.—A. P.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	December 5.
Previous Closing Rate	19.50
To-day's Opening Rate	19.40
Difference	—.10
To-day's Closing Rate	19.16
Difference	—.34
Broach Expectation	380

JANUARY.

LIVERPOOL.

	December 5.
Previous Closing Rate	10.53
To-day's Opening Rate	10.50
Difference	—.03
To-day's Closing Rate	10.41
Difference	—.12

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	December 5.
Silver Ready	26 15 0
Higher	0 2 0
Silver Forward	26 10 0
Higher	0 2 0

Tone of Market.—India and China bought.

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3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING (1916): A book for Book-keepers, Accountants, Auditors, Accountancy Students and Business-men. Rs. 6.
4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION (2nd Edition), 1922, dealing with problems of organization and promotion of Companies Systems in use in large business offices. Stock exchange practices, Labour efficiency and organisation. Secretarial Work and Scientific advertising. Rs. 7-8.
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The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1927.

UNIQUE HONOUR.

A few days hence Bombay will have the unique honour of paying its respectful homage to a royal visitor who has achieved distinction as the ruler of a country which, under his capable and beneficent administration, is safely set on the road to rapid progress on the most modern lines. His Majesty King Amanulla Khan has shown great wisdom and foresight in undertaking a tour to Europe, a tour of study and observation, during which he will meet his other royal equals, and after an exhaustive programme of visits to London and other European capitals, return to his country including in his itinerary a visit to Angora and the Soviet Government. King Amanullah is desirous, as he said in an address to his subjects in announcing his European tour, to study foreign and varied conditions of Government, to make personal acquaintance with the huge industrial and economic progress of the West, so that after his return he can initiate more reforms in his own kingdom.

The chief representative of the King-Emperor of India, the Viceroy will be in Bombay to welcome His Majesty the Afghan King on the occasion of his leaving India's shores on his European visit and the public of Bombay has signalised the importance of the royal visit by the decision of the Corporation to accord King Amanullah a civic welcome by presenting him with an address. The Muslim community has decided to give a magnificent reception to His Majesty, the first independent Asiatic monarch to visit India. We hope, apart from the presentation of the Corporation's address, the opportunity will be availed of, during his short stay in this city, to arrange a public demonstration of welcome to him by all communities in Bombay. As Mr. G. K. Nariman rightly emphasised in a recent communication to this journal, King Amanullah is a personality, in honouring and welcoming whom not only the Muslims but all other communities should be in the forefront because his progressive and enlightened rule does not make any distinction whatsoever between Hindu and Muslim or between one community and another.

It is, indeed, a unique feature of Muslim Afghanistan that there reigns in the land perfect communal concord. His Majesty has prohibited cow-slaughter out of respect for the feelings of his Hindu subjects. His Zoroastrian subjects flourish in the Parsi colony specially founded under the direction of Zya Humayun, who has risen high in the State service. Within a surprisingly short period, Afghanistan has made great strides in education, sanitation and in the application of modern machinery to serve her industrial needs. His Majesty has inculcated the spirit of Swadeshi and his officers and subjects use as little foreign cloth as possible. Articles of imported luxury are heavily taxed. In the machinery of Government, although he is an absolute monarch, he has, of his own accord, resigned some of his powers to his Ministers. He is a passionate lover of independence for his country and his people and the remarkable thing about him is that he respects the independence of others and desires those who lack it, to achieve it. It is related of him that to an Indian visitor he remarked "The Afghans curse that nation which aims at reducing another to slavery. Afghanistan wants to see India a free country." "Those days are gone," His Majesty is reported to have observed "when one nation used to consider that it possessed the divine right to enslave another nation." A ruler of such breadth of vision, of such excellent and generous intentions, is an ornament to all Asia. These views of his are a sufficient answer, by the way, to the bogey raised in certain quarters of the danger of an Afghan invasion of India and the consequent need of continuously strengthening the military defences on the North-West Frontier. To His Majesty King Amanullah Bombay accords a right royal welcome. We hope, however, it will be possible for the leaders of all communities to meet His Majesty in an informal manner and come to know a mind so richly endowed and so solicitous not only about the future of his own country but about the advance of Asia in all things that promote human happiness and progress.

BOYCOTT AND UNITY.

Every day that passes brings fresh support to the boycott movement. The day after the big meeting in Bombay, the businesslike Bombay Provincial Congress Committee provided the indispensable sinews of war by sanctioning Rs. 2,000 for the boycott propaganda. The Committee has also done well to appeal to the President-designate of the Congress to invite all parties to join the Congress and present a united front. We have, no doubt, the Committee is alive to its own responsibility in the matter. We have reason to believe that responsible members of the Committee have already initiated negotiations for a united Congress. As it is obviously desirable to give a wider representative character to these negotiations, may we suggest to our local leaders the necessity of arranging an All-India Conference well before the Congress session? Our past experience has shown that things have been procrastinated before the Congress session and hustled at the session.

It is gratifying to note that Lahore too is falling in a line with the country. The latest news says that at a public meeting of the citizens of Lahore, including Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs, a resolution to boycott the Commission, was moved by a Muslim and unanimously carried by the meeting. About the same time, there was a similar meeting at another end of the country, at Patna, and a similar resolution was passed unanimously. But an incident which happened at this meeting, should warn the leaders against putting off the question of Hindu-Muslim agreement. Mr. Mubarak Ali, M.L.C., moved an amendment to the resolution that the question of boycott should be deferred till the communal claims were fully adjusted and agreed upon. By itself, the amendment was highly improper from every poiont of view, for reasons which we have stated over and over again. But, the amendment was there all the same. We regret that it was moved at all. We regret more the circumstances that led to the amendment. Fortunately, Maulvi Shafi Daudi persuaded the mover that the amendment was ill-advised and that the proposed boycott was a matter of honour as much to the Muslims as to other communities. Yet, it was only after a resolution was passed to convene a conference to settle the communal differences that Mr. Mubarak Ali withdrew his amendment. Muslims will do well to think and realise the Commission can never be a substitute for a unity conference and all will do well to think and realise that they cannot afford to halloo till they have solved the communal question.

RAILING AT MUNICIPALITIES.

The resolution of the Government of Bombay reviewing municipal taxation and expenditure in the Presidency for the year 1925-26 shows appreciable improvement in the financial administration of most municipalities. The income of the 156 municipalities in the Presidency, including Sind, shows an increase from 307 lakhs in the previous year to 319 lakhs in the year under review. Expenditure, too, shows a corresponding increase from 305 lakhs to 322 lakhs. For the last few years, there have been fairly heavy arrears of unrecovered income, which is, to some extent, due to the general economic depression throughout the country. But, it is gratifying to note that in the year under review, the outstanding arrears fell from 14.83 lakhs to 13.55 lakhs. In spite of the charge made by Government that municipalities shirk the responsibility of local taxation, it is to be seen from the resolution that the average incidence of taxation per head of population increased from Rs. 5-7-6 to Rs. 5-11-6 in the year, not to speak of similar increases in the past few years. Government themselves are constrained to remark: "The increased expenditure on such important matters as conservancy, roads, water supply and drainage, is a gratifying testimony to the efforts which are being made by the municipal bodies to introduce improvements and maintain a high standard of efficiency in their administration. It is still more satisfactory to find that there is a growing tendency among these local bodies to rely on their own credit in raising funds in the open market required for sanitary improvements, such as drainage and water works and to undertake them without relying on any grant-in-aid from Government." But, Government are not quite satisfied, they want yet more local taxation and yet more local loans. The resolution remarks: "It is illogical for the tax-payer to clamour for more amenities and to clamour still louder when is asked to pay an additional anna or two by way of taxation in order to meet the cost of them. This attitude shows that there is still a lamentable absence of any real civic sense among the bulk of the people, including the members of the municipal councils who are unwilling to face the unpopularity which inevitably attends all schemes for reforms which involve a increase in taxation." There is far more illogicality and infinitely more lamentable lack of national sense in a Government who can thus rail at the people, who so grind them down with ruinous taxation to fatten the military Moloch, for instance, as to leave little margin for local taxation, and who finally reproach the poor people for wincing under further taxation, which is not quite so easy as to put one's hand in other people's pockets and then lecture to them on civic sense.

TO THE RESCUE.

Miss Mayo's "Mother India" is evidently doing its work with remarkable vigour. The phenomenal success of this atrocious libel on this country is very pleasing to the Imperialists of the British Empire and they will, of course, hail with enthusiasm the suggestion that British women should come to the rescue of the poor downtrodden Indian women by participating in the ensuing Statutory Inquisition shortly descending upon India. British journals, particularly popular with women, contain long accounts of how Indian womanhood is being "cruelly" treated under the heel of age-long custom and superstition, and lurid accounts of which Lady Drummond-Hay's effort in the "Sphere" is only a moderate sample, appear in the British Press, narrating social "atrocities" practised in India. So, along with the Simon Seven, British women "technical advisers", it is proposed, should come out to India. They will be experts in questions of public health and education. The proposal is sure to be accepted. The number of those participating in the holiday jaunt largely at the expense of the Indian tax payer is thus likely to increase. And why not? India can only protest!

ART IN INDIA.

DEVITALISED BY DEPARTMENT

(BY KANAIYALAL H. VAKIL.)

II.*

With Greenwood and Burns began, as I said, the degenerate activities of the School. The prestige which Griffiths, Kipling and Terry had attempted and obtained for the Bombay School remained insignificant to the Department which was more anxious now to control rather than supervise and guide it. The outlook and mentality which produce for us dispensary assistants instead of doctors, bottle-washers instead of scientists, examiners instead of research students, ledger-clerks instead of enterprising financiers and far-sighted pioneers of industry, draughtsmen instead of architects, and, generally, the wage-earning herd instead of the able-bodied and intelligent citizens, could not grasp anything outside or beyond its natural proclivities and acquisitive ambitions. In Greenwood and Burns the Department found the ability and inclination for factory organisation so dear and so natural to the administering fraternity.

EXAMINATIONS AND CERTIFICATES.

What could be more natural? The "Drawing Teacher's" examination, the "Drawing Teacher's Certificate" and, finally, "the Art Master's" examination and certificate were duly instituted and established. By 1909, about six years after Mr. Burns assumed charge of the School, the number of the candidates for the "Drawing Teacher's Certificate" reached the encouraging total of 300! Another regiment of unemployable clerks, they were euphemistically drawing teachers, willing to exist on Rs. 15 to Rs. 20, were thrown out as an additional burden on the already over-burdened public resources. Having reached that stage of staggering efficiency an Inspector was an unavoidable necessity. The Department, naturally, found the suggestion for the post for an Indian, who had already served as a Vice-Principal of the School, unacceptable. The post was created and reserved for the Indian Educational Service and for one whose Indian experience, knowledge and insight of art, despite the fact that he is described by the somewhat grandiose title of "Inspector of Drawing and Craftwork", still remain nebulous.

FUNCTIONLESS MACHINERY.

I shall cite an instructive example, lest symptoms might be confused with the disease and the necessary reference to individuals regarded as personal partisanship. Sober facts render exaggeration or partisanship superfluous. In 1911 the report of the Committee appointed to investigate the work of the Royal College of Art, London, was published. It revealed a situation almost identical. It revealed the fact that out of the 459 students trained in ten years by the College not less than 126 earned their living as teachers. Given the particular system, it produces with an uncanny mechanical precision identical results. Only, here in India, the system, being entirely mechanical the results were more fatal. There were, here, 300 candidates, in one year, for the wage-earning contrivance known as the Drawing Teachers' Certificate.

DEPARTMENTAL ETIQUETTE.

A well-known writer of considerable experience of art-education in England, in his remarks on the state of affairs revealed in the report on the Royal College of Art, London, says, that he has "great taste for inspectors; they are delightful people to lunch with and tempt with abstract propositions." But he has, he adds, never yet succeeded, although he has "tried very hard for many years", in getting an "Art" inspector to meet at a common table and discuss in practice the educational needs of a district. "I think", he concludes significantly, "it must be contrary to Departmental etiquette." Probably, that is one of the reasons why we also are never told the precise nature of the work for which we pay a higher salary and touring allowances to the "Inspector of Drawing and Craftwork" than we pay to the Principal of the School of Art!

UTTER INDIFFERENCE.

But in England there are some, at least, who have a sense of proportion and responsibility and the vagaries of the Department do not figure in official reports as achievements of its subordinates. If in England, for instance, an inspector condemns what the Department highly commends, or if an inspector compels an impoverished school to purchase costly balances so that all the children could "weigh off" together at the identical moment and the chief afterwards condemns them as "nonsense, quite unnecessary", or if the inspector changes all drawing tables for "donkeys" the head of the Department does not recount these, officially, as if the inspector was absolutely unconcerned with it. The utter indifference of the Department here is, however, a blank cheque and perfect holiday for the Inspector. The Inspector of Drawing and Craftwork is permitted to say "quite good" and "disappointing" in the same breath without a word of enquiry or explanation from the Department supposed to supervise and control his activities.

(To be continued.)

*The first article appeared on the 2nd instant.

REFORM OF INDIAN BANKING.

PUBLIC AND THE USE OF CHEQUES

(BY T. R. S. IYER).

We have every reason to be satisfied with the progress made by our banks in this direction. In the case of the Central Bank of India, there is a separate department under a lecturer. There is a well-equipped library and reading room where the latest books and magazines are available to the staff. There is a monthly magazine for the benefit of the staff. If we undertake a joint work also to supplement the activities of the individual banks, the results are bound to be highly satisfactory. No doubt, we have formed the Indian Institute of Bankers. The Institute cannot do any work unless it is free from the influence of Government. Government influence has played sufficient havoc on our educational system. Especially in business education, its influence is undesirable. To speak of one instance, we have the G.D.A. Board. It will be a news to the Board itself that its existence is not known anywhere except among the members of the profession. What is the achievement of the Board? Has it been able to give better education to our men? Has it made our accountants any way better? If we had something like the Institute of Chartered Accountants of the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors, what would have been the result? Therefore, I say that the Indian Institute of Bankers should work under the Indian Bankers' Association. Lastly, I have to state that there is no use of any education unless our countrymen are prepared to encourage them. We have our universities and still we go for holders of foreign University Degrees. We insist on foreign degrees and give them preference. We have the G.D.A. Board and still our countrymen go to the Incorporated Accountants and Chartered Accountants. They do not recognise the value of our own degrees. We go to foreign trained accountants and auditors for solving problems of Indian accountancy. Therefore it must be the characteristic of any system of education that the members of the Institute only are encouraged and given preference.

EDUCATION OF THE PUBLIC.

The public do not understand banking and, therefore, do not understand their bankers. I made some enquiries locally and I found that many are not quite aware of that most important instrument in modern banking, cheques. In India, we have not got that familiar phenomenon noticeable in foreign countries that bank loans create deposits. We are tackling to-day only what I call the direct deposits. We are not able to influence the indirect deposits, which are the results of the cheque currency. From my enquiries, I understand that many persons do not know how to withdraw money from the bank, and pay their creditors. They say, "We deposit money. To-morrow we have to pay our creditors for goods supplied. How can we deposit then and pay?" I told them, "Deposit your money now. Issue a cheque on your bank to your creditor who will get the money on presentation either in person or through his bankers". When I explained to them in a simple way all these things, they understood the operations by means of cheques.

THRIFT CAMPAIGN.

We have then the problem of thrift. Our nation has not been a thrifty one from the beginning. Thrift is the best means of thriving. Without thrift, it would have

(Continued on page 9.)

Notes of the Day.

Appeal for Detenus' Fund.

Shrimati Basanti Devi, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, Dr. M. A. Ansari, Hakim Ajmal Khan and many other leaders have issued an appeal in aid of an All-India Detenus' Fund. The appeal shows that there are still 42 persons incarcerated in jail, 92 in restraint outside jail and 15 interned in their own homes. Many of those interned in villages are reported to be much worse off than those confined in jails as "remote, insanitary and snake infested localities are invariably selected as internment centres." Uncontradicted reports in the Bengal papers show that the above statement is not exaggerated. During the last few months in particular alarming reports about the health of several detenus have been persistent; and if any are released, it is in most cases after their health is completely shattered. Dependants of many of the detenus have been known to be in severe distress, which is but nominally alleviated by the release of a detenu in broken health. The victims of a lawless law have thus received neither justice nor mercy. While the people are rightly agitating for the redress of this wrong it is as much their duty to relieve the distress of the detenus and their poor dependants.

Wanted Propaganda.

Since it is the duty of the whole country to share to some extent the burden of the detenus, we are glad that an All-India fund in their aid has been started. Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar has, we understand, donated one thousand rupees to the fund and we trust his generous example will be followed by many. It has been calculated that a sum of Rs. 50,000 will be required at the outset together with a recurring monthly donation of Rs. 2,000. It should not be difficult to collect this amount if there is proper organisation and propaganda in each city and large town. We would suggest that an illustrated pamphlet containing an account of the detenus may be sold extensively by volunteers and the profits added to the Fund. Contributions to the Fund are to be sent to the Treasurer, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose at 38|2 Elgin Road, Calcutta, or to Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar at Mylapore, Madras.

Poachers.

Mr. Lloyd George in a sudden burst of confidence has made a public declaration about how he has been obtaining his livelihood, ever since he left office, or to put it more accurately ever since he found that office was denied to him after his Coalition Government had gone to dogs, and his rump of Liberals had dwindled down to a ridiculously low figure. He has not touched a penny of the famous "Lloyd George Fund" for his private use, he affirms, and he has worked successfully as a journalist to earn his living. His explanation that the honours lists during his premiership were prepared "in the usual way" by the Chief Whips is hardly likely to satisfy those critics of his who allege that such honours were regularly sold, but his assertion that his emoluments from journalism during the last four years have been much greater than the aggregate of his salaries during seventeen years of office, throws a flood of light on the Fleet Street demand, repeated in the Fleet Streets of other big cities in Europe and America, for sensational articles from politicians. These poachers like Lord Birkenhead and Mr. Lloyd George into the legitimate field of the professional journalist exert an unhealthy influence on journalism, taking advantage of their political position and special knowledge.

Marshalled, Drilled and Dragooned.

It was a good move on the part of Sir Ali Imam, Babu Rajendra Prasad and other popular leaders of Bihar and Orissa, to call a special Conference of representatives of all communities and parties to make an emphatic protest against the appointment of the All-White Statutory Commission. Sir Ali Imam, ably and succintly exposed the "camouflage" now being resorted to by Lord Birkenhead and his allies in the country of saying that the members of the committees of the Indian legislatures would be the "colleagues" of the members of the Simon Commission. They will be nothing of the kind. If ever the bureaucracy succeeds in getting these committees appointed, their members would have to play the role of abject petitioners and not of self-respecting partners. As regards the evidence to be secured for the Simon Commission, Sir Ali Imam happily described the manner in which it would be obtained when he said that a few Indians would be "marshalled, drilled and dragooned" to appear as witnesses before the Inquisition. In parts of India infected with the communal pest the views of this distinguished Muslim leader deserve to be carefully studied.

MUSLIMS' SENSATIONAL COLLAPSE

WHOLE TEAM DISMISSED FOR 59 RUNS!

EUROPEANS' CAUTIOUS PLAY

CULLEN KNOCKS UP 75 RUNS

MUSLIMS ..... (1st Innings) runs 59.

EUROPEANS ..... „ „ 191 for 9 wkts.

THE RIVAL TEAMS.

MAHOMEDANS.	EUROPEANS.
M. H. Vishram (Capt.).	F. G. Travers (Capt.).
S. Abdus Salam.	R. J. O. Meyer.
Syed Wazir Ali.	A. L. Hosie.
Mahomed Hussein.	J. L. Guise.
Mahomed Hassan Khan.	G. Aste.
S. G. Rasool.	R. S. Yeldham.
M. E. Sheikh.	A. G. Penfold.
K. B. Murad.	W. J. Cullen.
Himayatullah.	R. G. Hopkins.
Dilawar Hussein.	B. Howlett.
Wazir Ahmed.	B. Gaillard.

There were one or two changes in the teams of the Europeans and Mahomedans for the final match which began on Monday. I. A. Shakoor and S. Nazir Ali stood down for Wazir Ahmed and Himayatullah, while Mackinnon gave place to Aste.

Vishram won the toss and elected to bat, sending in Sheikh and Murad to open the innings; and an astonishing innings it proved to be, for in an hour and forty five minutes the entire side was dismissed for a meagre total of 59 runs of which 11 were credited to extras. As far as can be remembered this is the first time that an entire side has been dismissed before the lunch interval.

7 WICKETS FOR 28 RUNS.

And for this the Europeans have to thank their wonderful bowler R. J. O. Meyer who emulated his great form in the previous match, by capturing seven wickets at a cost of 28 runs. Of these he clean bowled M. E. Sheikh, M. Hassan Khan and S. G. Rasool, batsmen, who have proved their steel. He swung, swerved, broke, varied his pace, and in fact employed every wile that is included in the repertoire of a clever bowler. Indeed, the success he achieved represents more eloquent praise of his wonderful feat than the pen of scribes can attain. From first to last it was a procession, Mahomed Hussein being the only batsman to enter double figures. He began confidently enough with a three off Howlett, and after a single, lifted Meyer out of the ground for a six. But fate was against him and he was dismissed when Aste held a brilliant one-handed catch in the slips. Aste who had been brought into the European team to strengthen the bowling, began badly by dropping an easy catch from Vishram, but he made amends by doing some valuable work in the slips where he brought off three good catches. There was no occasion for him to bowl, but he will be seen in action to-day.

SIX FOURS.

Guise and Hosie were the opening pair for the Europeans, but the start was not auspicious, for at 18 Guise was dismissed, and Meyer, the second wicket, fell at 40 Wazir Ali holding a hot one at mid-on. Cullen then joined Hosie and the two set about down to improve matters for their side. The latter played enterprising cricket, hitting six fours in an innings of 43. Cullen stayed on to collect an invaluable 75 and was at the wicket while 135 runs were scored. He began in very restrained fashion, but after tea he opened out considerably and scored runs rapidly in a free and attractive style. After his dismissal at 175, wickets fell rapidly, the Europeans losing three for the addition of only eight runs. Howlett and Penfold, the last pair, remained unbeaten with the score at 191 when the teams adjourned for the day. There is a meed of praise due to the Mahomedan bowling which remained very steady throughout. Very few loose ones were sent down and, not infrequently, the batsmen were kept guessing. Abdus Salam showed a good analysis of 4 wickets for 56 runs, while Wazir Ahmed claimed a couple. The Europeans, so far, have a lead of 132 runs and the odds are heavily in their favour. But there are still three days remaining and much can happen in that time.

DETAILED ACCOUNT.

A fairly large crowd of spectators saw the commencement of the final match of the Quadrangular Tournament between the Europeans and the Mahomedans on Monday, the Europeans taking the field punctually at 10-30 a.m.

M. E. Sheikh and K. B. Murad opened the Mahomedan innings, the former facing Meyer who bowled from the Gymkhana end, and sent down a maiden. K. B. Murad, who faced Howlett, met with an early disaster, Travers bringing off a safe catch in the slips, off the bowler's third delivery. (0—1—0.)

Vishram, the Muslim skipper, joined Sheikh and played out the over. In Meyer's next over, Sheikh glanced him for three and crossed over to face Howlett. Getting a single off him, he faced Meyer who with a beautiful in-swinger scattered his wickets. (6—2—4.)

Wazir Ali now joined his skipper and played out the over. A bye-boundary off Howlett took the total to ten. Meyer allowed a single and Howlett sent down a maiden. Wazir Ali cut Meyer for two and got another two off the same bowler in the next over. A single off Meyer, and Wazir Ali came to face Howlett. He cut the fast bowler for a single, and Vishram placed him to the leg for two (20).

The game was now in progress for 40 minutes, and only twenty runs had been scored. Both the bowlers were in great form, rarely sending down a loose one. Off Meyer's next over, Wazir Ali was sent back to the pavilion, Yeldham making a neat catch behind the stumps. (21-3-6).

Lt. Mahomed Hussein occupied the vacant crease when the Mahomedan prospects were far from rosy. Vishram tipped one from Howlett into the hands of Aste who, however, let the ball drop.

Vishram placed Meyer to leg for two and Mahomed Hussein drove Howlett past mid-off for three. In Meyer's next one, he sent the ball over the ropes on the leg side amidst great applause and sent up (30).

At 35 Penfold took the ball from Howlett, Mohmed Hussein facing the new bowler who was at once successful. Mahomed Hussein cut one of his deliveries into the hands of Aste who this time did not repeat his mistake and brought off a difficult catch. (35--4--10).

Capt. M. H. Khan, who now joined his skipper, saw the dismissal of the latter without the addition of a run. Vishram touched one from Meyer which swung in a lot from the leg into the safe hands of Gaillard (35—5—6).

S. G. Rasool now came to partner M. H. Khan who however, did not survive the fateful over from Meyer.

At 36 Meyer, with a beautiful delivery, broke through Khan's defence and scattered the wickets.

Dilwar Hussein, the next man in, played out the over. Meyer, who was at this stage in deadly form, had captured four wickets for 19 runs. He got his next wicket without the addition of a run, S. G. Rasool being clean bowled. (37—7—1.)

Abdus Salam joined Dilawar, who square cut Penfold for four and sent up 40.

Meyer sent down a maiden. In his next over, Dilawar who put his leg in front of a straight one, was given l.b.w., and the 8th wicket fell at 46 (46--8--8).

The sensational collapse of the Muslim team was quite unexpected, and with only two more wickets to fall, the prospect of even making a century looked very remote.

Himayatullah, now came to join Salam. After a few singles 50 was hoisted on the board after one hour and 35 minutes' play.

Off Penfold's next over, Himayatullah touched one of his deliveries into the hands of Aste who brought off an easy catch. (51—9—2.)

Wazir Ahmed, the last man in, pulled Meyer to the leg for four, but off his next ball he was held by Aste, the Mahomedan innings thus closing for 59 runs in one and three quarters of an

(Continued on next page.)

B. N. R. STRIKE.

REOPENING OF NEGOTIATIONS

AGENT'S CHANGE OF HEART?

KHARAGPUR, Dec. 5.

Reports from Delhi indicate that negotiations which had come to deadlock owing to the unbending attitude of Government as well as the Agent of the B. N. Railway have again been re-opened. The Agent, it is understood, has come to Kharagpur with a desire to re-open negotiations with the Union officials. In the meanwhile, the ballot ordered for the vote of members on the issue of a general strike is in progress. So far about 7,000 votes have been polled and it is forecasted that about two-thirds of them favour strike. To-day only 300 men attended the workshops.—Free Press.

"NEGOTIATIONS TERMS FAVOURABLE."

MR. ANDREWS' MESSAGE TO MR. GIRI

KHARAGPUR, Dec. 4.

"Negotiation terms favourable. Details following" This is understood to have been the message received last evening from Mr. Andrews at Delhi by Mr. V. V. Giri, President of the B. N. Railway Union. In the absence of details, Mr. Giri did not convene the mass meeting as he had promised to do the previous night.

Mr. Giri, Mr. Purcell and Mr. Hals-worth addressed a meeting of 1,500 clerks employed at Kharagpur.

The situation remains unchanged.—A. P.

NO DUTY ON EXHIBITION GOODS

MAHARAO'S GRACIOUS SANCTION

BHUJ, Dec. 5.

Mr. Gulabshanker Amritlal, Secretary Exhibition Committee, Bhuj, wires: "Glad to announce that Maharao Shree granted exemption of duty on goods meant for exhibition purposes at Cutch, Mandvi."

CHARMS OF SEA-FARING LIFE

30 BOYS BEGIN CADETSHIP COURSE

BOMBAY, Dec. 4.

The beginning was made on Thursday, the 1st December, with the scheme of training of Indian youths for carrier in Mercantile Marine in the Training Ship Dufferin which has been fully equipped for the purpose and is lying in harbour, in the midst of healthy and picturesque surroundings, about a mile off the Mazagaon Docks. 30 cadets have been selected for training and they hail from all parts of India. In order to attract boys from all parts of India and to make the batch thoroughly representative examinations were held in Bombay, Lucknow, Lahore, Calcutta, Madras and Rangoon.

EXAMINATION RESULTS.

Altogether 77 boys sat for the examination at these centres and 40 passed. All the papers were set, corrected, and marked by the same officer.

30 BOYS SELECTED.

Those boys who passed the examination were individually interviewed by the governing body and after a medical examination and passing of the Board of Trade test for eye-sight 30 boys were selected for cadetship.

LINES OF EDUCATION.

The boys will receive on board the Dufferin school education on public school lines under an experienced Headmaster Mr. Jones who comes from St. Paul's School, Darjeeling, who will be assisted by two experienced assistant Indian masters. Ample provision has been made for sports and recreation on board the ship and on the shore. The Bombay Port Trust have leased to the training ship three acres of land at Sewri for use of the cadets. All instructions will be conducted under direct supervision of Captain Superintendent H. Digby Beste and the Chief Officer of the ship will be Lieutenant-Commander Gordon Campbell, R.N. (retired), who has also arrived from England, joined the ship. The last batch of cadets went on board, on December 1st many of them with their parents. They looked a smart and cosmopolitan lot.

THE BEST PROFESSION.

On their arrival on board the training ship Dufferin, Captain Superintendent Digby Beste welcomed them in a neat little speech. He said:—"Boys, you are starting to-day a new career thrown open to India, for though India supplies from its sea board sailors second to none in the world still there have been up-to-date no facilities for training boys to become officers in merchant shipping.

"DUFFERIN" TRADITIONS.

"Remember now, boys, the Dufferin and the traditions of the Dufferin are both in your hands. You have a ship to be proud of. For many years the vessel belonged to the Royal Indian Marine. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales flew his standard at the main travelling from Calcutta to Rangoon and Madras. For some time the vessel was Flagship of His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief. These are the traditions of the ship. In addition you have the tradition of the Mercantile Marine. If you work hard and play the game, I am confident of the future."—A. P.

TROUBLE APPREHENDED IN GERMANY

TRADE UNIONS INSIST ON 8 HOUR DAY.

STEEL EMPLOYERS THREATEN LOCK OUT

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Berlin.—Trouble has arisen in the German Iron and Steel industry owing to Trade Unions insisting, that decree of the Ministry of Labour providing an eight hour day, be strictly executed from the 1st January and also demanding increase in wages. Employers contend that the decree can only be carried out gradually and that increase in wages is impossible without a ten per cent. rise in prices, which will exclude products from the world market and have threatened to close all works on 1st January failing a compromise which is regarded as very probable.—Reuter.

RUSSIAN COMMUNIST PAPERS BANNED IN PALESTINE.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

The Government has banned admission or circulation in Palestine of the Russian Communist papers "Pravda" and "Izvestia."—Reuter.

HYDERABAD LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

HYDERABAD, Dec. 5.

The Hyderabad Legislative Council assembled yesterday under the presidency of

SUCCESSOR TO BLACKETT.

SIR GEORGE SCHUSTER APPOINTED

DELHI, Dec. 5.

Sir George Schuster has been appointed Finance Member of the Government of India from September next.

Sir B. N. Mitra will act as temporary Finance Member from April to September.—A. P.

Sir Amin Jung, Law Member to the Nizam's Government. In the course of a short sitting, the High Court Act was passed and after disposing of some other minor items, the Council adjourned.—A. P.

NO FRANCO-ITALIAN TENSION

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Paris—M. Briand and the Italian Ambassador have signed a modus vivendi settling reciprocal position of the French and Italian Nationals and societies existing in each other's territory. This friendly settlement is regarded as most significant at present when there is much talk of Franco-Italian tension.—Reuter.

CONGRESS OF TROPICAL MEDICINE

BENGAL GOVERNOR INAUGURATES SESSION

CALCUTTA, Dec. 6.

The seventh Congress of the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine was opened for the first time in Calcutta by H. E. the Governor of Bengal at the Senate Hall this morning. The object of holding such a Congress was for the purpose of increasing the knowledge with regard to tropical diseases. About eight hundred delegates attended the Congress including about ninety delegates who came from foreign countries. The delegates hailed from all parts of India and also included representatives from Australia, Ceylon, Shanghai and Hongkong and other parts of China, Indo-China, Japan, Formosa, the Federated Malay States, America etc. There was a large and distinguished gathering which included eminent physicians and surgeons of Calcutta and some educationists, members of the Executive Council and Ministers. Sir Walter Fletcher, Secretary of the Medical Research Council in England, Professor Modsen, head of the Health Committee of the League of Nations, Sir Malcolm Watson of the Federated Malay States, and Professor Stephens, Director of Tropical School at Liverpool, were special guests.

The President and delegates proceeded to the Medical College where they divided into several sections and meetings were held in which papers on medicine, surgery, dentistry, plague and malaria were read.—A. P.

MISS MAYO'S "SHOCKS" IN "MOTHER INDIA"

DR. TAGORE'S WITHERING RE JINDER

"LIES MIXED WITH DISTROTED FACT'

A CHALLENGE TO "DRAIN INSPECTORS"

CALCUTTA, Dec. 4.

The December number of "Modern Review" published the following interesting letter which Rabindranath Tagore has written to the Editor of "Nation," New York, on the character of Miss Mayo's "Mother India":—

Sir, I came to know from the advertising columns of your paper that Miss Katherine Mayo's "Mother India" has been lauded by Arnold Benett as "a shocking book, in the honourable sense." Unfortunately for obvious reasons, there is a widely prevalent wish among the race that rules India to believe any detraction that may bring discredit upon India, and, consequently, the kind of shocks that Miss Mayo has manufactured offers them a delicious luxury of indignation. The numerous lies mixed with facts that have been dexterously manipulated by her for the production of these shocks are daily being exposed in our journals; but these will never reach the circle of readers which it is easy for Miss Mayo to delude. Along with other Eastern victims of lying propaganda we in India also must defencelessly suffer mud-besmearing from the unscrupulous literature. For your writers have their machinery of publicity which is cruelly efficient for raining slanders from a region usually unapproachable by us, shattering our fair name in an appallingly wholesale manner.

WIDESPREAD MANGE OF MISCHIEF

I happen to be one of those whom the writer has specially honoured with her attention, and selected a target for her midnight raid. Difficult though it is for me completely to defend myself from such a widespread mange of mischief, I must try through your organ to reach the ears of at least some of my friends who are on the otoher side of the Atlantic, and have, I hope, the chivalry to suspend their judgment about the veracity of these shocking statements made by a casual tourist against a whole people before lightly believing them to be honourable.

For my own defence I shall use the following extract from a paper written by Mr. Natarajan, one of the most fearless critics of our social evils. He has incidentally dealt with the incriminating allegation against me deliberately concocted by the writer out of a few sentences from my contribution to Keyserling's book "The Book of Marriage," clearly burgling their true meaning and shaping them into an utterly false testimony for her own nefarious purpose. Mr. Natarajan writes as follows:—

"Tagore sets forth his own ideal of marriage in five long pages at the end of his paper. 'Let me,' he begins as an individual Indian, offer in conclusion my own individual contribution to the discussion of the marriage question generally. He holds that the marriage system all over the world—and not only in India—from the earliest ages till now, is a barrier in the way of true union between man and woman, which is possible only when 'society shall be able to offer a large field for the creative work of women's special faculty, without detracting from the creative work in the home.'

If Miss Katherine Mayo was not a purblind propagandist but an honest enquirer and if she had the patience to read Tagore's essay, she might have asked any one in Calcutta what the age of marriage of girls is in Tagore's own family. That she was determined to discredit the past is evident."

A CHALLENGE TO MISS MAYO

Let me ask some of your readers to read my paper on Hindu marriage in Keyserling's book and challenge, in fairness to me, Miss Mayo to prove that it was my own opinion, as she asserts, that child marriage is "a flower of the sublimest spirit, a conquest over sexuality and materialism won by exalted intellect for the eugenic uplift of the race, "implying" the conviction, simply, that Indian women must be securely bound and delivered before their womanhood is upon them if they are to be kept in hand."

Let me, in conclusion, draw the attention of your readers to another amazing piece of false statement in which she introduces me, with a sneer, as a defender of the "Ayurvedic" system of medicine against Western medical science. Let her prove this libel if she can.

There are like myself other numerous witnesses who, if they find access to Western readers, will be able to place their complaints before them, informing them how their views have been misinterpreted, their words mutilated, and facts tortured into a deformity which is worse than untruth.

RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

REFORMS COMMISSION

CASE OF BOMBAY GOVT.

MR. WADIA ON SPECIAL DUTY FOR PREPARING

It is understood that the Government of Bombay have appointed Mr. N. J. Wadia, I.C.S., Secretary to the Bombay Legislative Council to be on special duty to prepare the material to be placed before the Royal Commission on Indian Reforms on behalf of the local Government.

TATUTORY COMMISSIONS

MRS. BESANT'S LECTURE IN POONA

POONA, Dec. 5.

Doctor Annie Besant who is coming down to Poona on December 9th for the opening ceremony of the newly built Theosophical Lodge will deliver a public lecture on the Statutory Commission in Shivaji Mandir on the 10th evening. Mr. N. C. Kelkar will occupy the chair.—Free Press.

PUNJAB FOLLOWS THE LEAD

COMPLETE BOYCOTT OF COMMISSION RESOLVED UP ON

LAHORE, Dec. 4.

A public meeting of the citizens of Lahore was held to-night, Sardar Kharak Singh presiding, when a resolution was unanimously passed, expressing indignation at the exclusion of Indians from the Indian Statutory Commission and at the procedure proposed, and calling upon all communities "in this supreme crisis in the constitutional affairs of the country" to sink all differences and join in organizing the complete boycott of the Commission. Malik Barkat Ali moved the resolution, and Lala Dunichand, Sardar Amar Singh Thapal, President of the Panjab Congress Committee and Sirdar Amar Singh, President of the Gurudwara Committee, Lahore, supported it. Lala Dunichand, in his speech, said that it was useless for the Commission to come to India. A Round Table Conference would have served some purpose.

After the resolution had been adopted Mr. Mardy Jones, addressing the gathering, said that the British Labour Party consisted mostly of men educated in adversity, who would help India to attain self-government, but Indians must, in the main, rely upon themselves. The boycott of the Statutory Commission was their domestic question and did not concern him, but as a Parliamentarian, he would advise them stick to whatever they decided upon, as otherwise they would be defeated in their purposes. From what he had gathered from them, Mr. Jones added, Lord Birkenhead should have appointed two Commissions, one of Englishmen to consider whether Indians were fit to govern themselves, and the second, of Indians, to consider how [illegible] Englishmen were fit to govern India.—A. P.

IN "DRY" UNITED STATES

REPORT ON CAMPAIGN AGAINST FREEBOOTERS.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Washington.—1319 American vessels were seized in the past year for attempting to introduce intoxicating liquor into the United States of which 23 carried liquor, while the remainder were without cargo according to the annual report of Mrs. Mabel Willebrandit, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the prohibition division. 330 American vessels with contraband liquor were captured in the previous year. The report records that bootleggers are continually building better and speedier boats whose operations are more efficient and their capture more difficult. The report says that seizure of foreign vessels continued about the same as heretofore, but more stringent regulations of the Canadian Government decreased illegal operations from Canadian ports. Approximately six million dollars in the Federal Courts judgments fines and penalties were imposed.—Washington—Reuter's Special.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay received the Thakore Saheb of Palitana at Government House Bombay on Monday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay lunched with the Quadrangular Cricket Teams at the Bombay Gymkhana on Monday.

NO CONFIDENCE IN GOVT.

DR. SAPRU'S CALL FOR RALLY

MANDATE TO LEGISLATORS

BIHAR AND ORISSA PEOPLE'S RESOLVE

PATNA, Dec. 4.

Addressing the meeting, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru said that under no provision of the Government of Indian Act was it intended to exclude Indians from the Statutory Commission. One reason given for this exclusion was that Indians were prejudiced in favour of their own country. He asked them whether patriotism was a crime and whether Indians were to be penalised for it. People having no first hand knowledge of India were considered to be more fit to investigate the problems raised than the people who had intimate knowledge of India and whose association with the Commission would have been materially helpful.

As to the Committees of the legislatures, he remarked that they would not have the right to vote, and their functions wouldp be confined to those of pleading and making representations.

CLOSE UP THE RANKS.

Deploring the Hindu-Muslim differences in the country, the speaker urged the necessity for closing up their ranks and evolving a constitution for India to be put before the public and Englishmen. He concluded with an appeal for unity and harmony as no democratic constitution could be established unless the people had learnt to respect each other's feelings and sentiments. He declared his want of confidence in the Tory Government.

CALCULATED AFFRONT TO INDIA.

Mr. Hasan Imam then moved the following resolution:—

"This Conference of the people of Bihar and Orissa, representing different sections and communities, and owing allegiance to various political parties, having carefully considered the statement issued by His Excellency the Viceroy in connection with the Parliamentary Commission now appointed and also the speeches made in both Houses of Parliament in that connection, places on record its sense of profound dissatisfaction and indignation at the calculated affront offered to India's self-respect by not only denying her indefeasible right of self-determination, but even that of participation on equal terms in framing her future constitution and resolves to leave the Commission severely alone."

Mr. Dip Naranyan Singh seconded the resolution.

SETTLEMENT OF DIFFERENCES FIRST.

Mr. Mubarak Ali, M.L.C., moved an amendment that the question of the boycott of the Commisson should be deferred till the public men of Bihar and Orissa, representing different shades of political opinion and professing different faiths had arrived at a decision defining the rights and privileges of the various communities in general, and the Moslem community in particular in the existing and future Constitutions of India and that a round table conference of the aforesaid leaders should be convened to deliberate and decide on the matter.

In moving the amendment, Mr. Mubarak Ali pointed out that there were questions affecting Mussalmans in this province awaiting solution, such as that of giving the option for using Urdu script in the courts of the province, and adequate representation of Moslems on local bodies. The position of Mussalmans was very difficult. Their demands were listened to neither by the Government nor by the majority community. He equally with others, felt the insult involved in the appointment of the Statutory Commission, and was not against the boycott, but it was essential that domestic problems in this province should be settled first.

Maulana Fazlur Rahman supported the amendment, and Kumar Ganaganand Sinha supported the original resolution.

NOT THE TIME FOR BARGAINING.

Maulvi Shafi Daudi thought that on this question, the honour of not only one community but of the whole of India was involved. Mussalmans had their grievances, but now was not the proper time to present them.

Khan Bahadur Ismail, condemning the composition of the Commission, thought it necessary that efforts should be made to settle questions affecting Mussalmans.

MUBARAK ALI'S AMENDMENT WITHDRAWN.

Mr. Sachidananda Singh said that it was his opinion that the issue raised in the amendment had no bearing on the main question, and as such he opposed it. But in the interest of harmony and goodwill between the two communities he thought that it was their duty of settle the questions raised there. He moved a resolution to the effect that he would convene a Conference of leaders as soon a possible to settle these questions.

Khan Bahadur Sarfraz Hussein Khan seconded Mr. Sinha's resolution, which was unanimously passed. Thereupon Mr. Mubarak Ali without his amendment to the first resolution, which latter was also passed unanimously.

MANDATE TO LEGISLATORS.

Babu Rajendra Prasad moved resolution, that:—

"This Conference calls upon the members of the provincial and central legislatures representing Bihar and Orissa not to give their support in any shape or form to the election of the Committees proposed to be associated in the work of the Statutory Commission, and to see to it, that such Committees are not called into existence."

Maulvi Safi Daudi seconded the resolution, and Maulvi Fazlur Rahman moved an amendment, that unless questions affecting the rights of Musalmans in this province were settled, Mussalman electors could not give a mandate for the boycott of the Commission, to Moslem members of the Council.

The amendment, which was duly seconded, was put to vote and rejected, only three Mussalmans voting for it. The resolution was then passed.

Another motion was also adopted, forming a Committee with Sir Ali Imam as President, to carry on propaganda and other necessary work in connection with the above resolution.—A. P.

FUNCTION OF COMMITTEES

DR. SAPRU SEES NO REASON TO CHANGE OPINION

PATNA, Dec. 5.

Speaking at a largely attended dinner given to him by Mr. Sachchidanandh Sinha (ex-Finance Member) on Saturday, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru dealt at great length with the question of the Statutory Commission. He stated that he had approached the question not in the least from the point of view of party politics for he realised and had always felt that whatever differences might divide one party from another as to the method and means to be adopted they were all agreed as to the objective. He was aware that while he and his party all advocated in the past the appointment of a Statutory Commission there was a more numerous section of the public who had demanded a Round Table Conference. He had never excluded the possibility of a Round Table Conference and indeed he thought that even with the appointment of the Statutory Commission to investigate the facts and evolve a Constitution, a Round Table Conference at some stage or other was inevitable.

KILL DEMON OF COMMUNALISM.

Their first duty was to kill the demon of communalism and bury it deep. He thought that the task was by no means hopeless. He doubted whether unity conferences would lead to any substantial results, but he felt that it was up to those who were free from this communal bias to band themselves together and fight this communal monster. He also felt that while facing this problem they should find time to frame a Constitution of their own and put it before the country and Englishmen and fight for it. The task was by no means an easy one, but it had to be undertaken and it must be undertaken without further loss of time and mutual bickerings.—A. P.

PLEA FOR NATIONAL COMMISSION

RESOLUTION OF SOUTH ARCOT CONFERENCE

CUDDALORE, Dec. 5.

The South Arcot Conference, under the presidency of Dr. Yardarajalu Naidu has passed a resolution saying that the Statutory Commission is a humiliating insult to India and violation of her right to Self determination.

The Conference congratulated leaders of all parties upon the spontaneous and unanimous resolve to boycott the Commission

The Conference suggested to the Indian National Congress that to make the boycott effective, the Congress should appoint a fully representative national commission to collect evidence and draft a Swaraj Constitution to be submitted to the Congress.—Free Press.

MERE ABSTENSION WILL NOT DO

HOW TO MAKE BOYCOTT EFFECTIVE

MADRAS, Dec. 5.

Referring to Dr. Besant's supplemental note to the boycott manifesto that the Boycott Committee was formed for keeping the boycott on right lines that is so as to eschew non-payment of taxes, civil disobedience and other similar mass movements, Mr S. Srinivasa Iyengar, President of the Congress, says that this addition was made after he had joined the Committee, and that the National Congress must reserve to itself the fullest liberty, and he (Mr. Iyengar) would claim for himself equal liberty to organise a non-violent mass movement in order that the boycott may really be effective. He appeals to Dr. Besant and other signatories to see that any party organisation for the boycott should, as such, confine itself to its own methods, leaving Congressmen and others to support the boycott by such additional methods as will make the boycott really effective. That is, he says, the ideal method of cooperation. Mr. Iyengar reiterates the view that formal abstension, by itself, will be insufficient and requiries, therefore, to be reinforced by a spectacular and impressive movement to organise public opinion in such way as to make the work of the Commission impossible.—A. P.

QUADRANGULAR FINAL.

A combined group of Europeans and Mahomedans with His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson on the first day of the final.

MUSLIMS' SENSATIONAL COLLAPSE

(Continued from previous page.)

hour. (59–10–5.) a performance which was quite unexpected.

EUROPEAN INNINGS

At 12-30 Hosie and Guise came to open the European innings, the former facing Wazir Ahmed who opened from the Police Court end. Taking a single, off his third delivery, Hosie crossed over to face Sheikh and cut him for two through the gully Guise drove Wazir Ahmed for two. Sheikh sent down a maiden, and Wazir Ahmed followed suit. At 8, Rasool relieved Wazir Ahmed. Hosie drove him for four off his first delivery and ten were hoisted on the board after 20 minutes' play.

Wazir Ahmed now took the ball from Sheikh and bowled from the Gymkhana end. Guise got a single off his first delivery and Hosie placed him neatly for two. But in his next over Wazir Ahmed claimed Guise for his victim, the batsman putting his leg in front of a straight one. (18—1—2.)

At lunch time the score was 18, Hosie batting, eleven, Guise 5, extras 2.

PLAY AFTER LUNCH

When the game was resumed after lunch, Meyer came to occupy the vacant crease. He pulled Rasool to leg for four and again drove him to the boundary past mid-off (20)

Mr. Travers, Skipper of the European Team.

Hosie with a beautiful hook off Wazir Ahmed sent up 30 on the board.

Meyer pulled Wazir Ahmed to the leg-boundary for four, but in the same over Wazir Ali brought off a splendid catch at mid-on which dismissed Meyer. (40—2—10.)

W. Cullen the next man in, crossed over to face K. B. Murad who relieved Rasool. A bye-boundary followed. Hosie again drove Wazir Ahmed to the boundary, and repeating the stroke off the same bowler, sent up 50 on the board.

Cullen straight drove Wazir Ahmed for four. A single by Cullen sent up 60 and the Mahomedan total was passed. Hosie glanced Murad for a couple and reached his forty. He again got two off Murad through the covers and neatly placed him to the leg for a brace (70).

At 70, Wazir Ahmed was rested Abdus Salam being entrusted with the attack from the Gymkhana end. Hosie greeted the new bowler by pulling him to the leg boundary, but in the same over he was sent back to the pavilion. Wazir Ahmed bringing off a neat catch in the gully. He was at the wicket for 70 minutes for his 45. (77-3-45)

F. G. Travers the European skipper, was the fifth man in, but he was not destined to survive long. Sheikh who relieved Murad, completely beat him with a beautiful delivery when the total was 78 (78–4–0).

B. Gaillard now partnered Cullen. With a single off Abdus Salam he sent up 80 on the board. Cullen, with a neatly executed drive, got three off Abdus Salam.

Batting at this stage was extremely dull, both the batsmen apparently playing for safety. The Europeans had lost four of their best wickets for 78 runs, and the batsmen were trying to strengthen their position by carefully watching every ball that was sent down to them. Cullen enlivened matters at a bit by pulling Abdus Salam for four, but again he quieted down to stone-walling tactics. (90) A couple and a single off Sheikh by Cullen and a few singles collected at long intervals took the score to 100 after the game had lasted for one hour and 50 minutes.

After 100 had been reached, Cullen swiped a loose one from Abdus Salam for four. Capt. M. H. Khan relieved Sheikh and four runs were scored off his first over, Cullen reaching his 32.

Cullen pulled Abdus Salam and 110 was hoisted on the board after a long lapse. Gaillard was the first to pay the penalty. When the total was at 115 Abdus Salam brought off a fine catch off his own bowling. (115–5–10)

R. S. Yeldham, who now joined Cullen, immediately broke his duck by getting a single off Salam. Cullen pulled Khan to the press tent for four and sent up 120.

Cullen swiped a loose one from Abdus Salam for two and reached his own 50. At tea time the score was 138, Cullen 51.

GAME AFTER TEA

The game was continued after tea and the Europeans made 191 for the loss of 9 wickets, when stumps were drawn for the day.

MAHOMEDANS—1st innings.

M. E. Sheikh b. Meyer	4
K.B. Murad c. Traverse b. Howlett	0
M. A. Vishram c. Gaillard b. Meyer	6
Lt. Syed Wazir Ali c. Yeldham b. Meyer	6
Lt. Mahomed Hussein c. Aste b. Penfold	10
Capt. M. H. Khan b. Meyer	0
S.G.Rasool b. Mayer	1
Dilwar Hussein l.b.w. Mayer	8
Abdus Salam (not out)	6
Himayatullah c. Aste b. Penfold	2
Wazir Ahmed c. Aste b. Meyer	5
Extras	11
Total	59

BOWLING.

	O.	M	R	W
Meyer	14.3	3	28	7
Howlett	8	4	8	1
Penfold	6	2	12	2

Runs at the fall of wickets.

1|0, 2|6, 3|21, 4|35, 5|35, 6|36, 7|37, 8|46, 9|51, 10|59.

When the Game was resumed after tea, Wazir Ahmed sent down a maiden over. Cullen at the other end executed his favourite swipe with safety, off one from Abdus Salam, and sent up 140.

Rasool at this stage took the ball from Salam and Cullen got two off his first delivery through the covers, and reached his 60. He again neatly placed Wazir Ahmed for a couple (150).

Yeldham cut Rasool who relieved Abdus Salam for two. A single by Cullen sent up 160. He again pulled Wazir Ahmed for four and passed his own 70. A well timed glance gave him another two.

Murad now took on from the Gymkhana end and Yeldham sent up 170 with a single in the gully. Cullen cut the new bowler through the covers for four and with a single reached his 70.

Abdus Salam relieved Wazir Ahmed. The Mahomedan skipper was now ringing changes in the attack pretty quickly, and he was well rewarded Abdus Salam bringing off an easy catch off his own bowling which dismissed Cullen. (175—6—79.)

The out-going batsman had played a dogged innings when runs were badly needed for his side. Barring a few occasional spells of uninteresting batting, his was easily the best performance of the day, and he richly deserved the applause awarded him on his return to the pavilion. He was at the crease for two hours and 55 minutes and hit 8 fours.

G. Aste now occupied the crease to partner Yeldham and sent up 180 with a single. But Yeldham at 181 was sent back, off Murad, by Dilawar, who stumped him smartly. (181—7—20.)

Hopkins was the ninth man in. With a beautiful delivery Abdus Salam dismissed Aste after puzzling him throughout the over. (181—8—4.)

Capt. Howlett now joined Hopkins. The latter, however, was smartly held behind the wicket by Dilawar, off K. B. Murad, at 183. (183—9—2.)

A. G. Penfold, the last man in, played out the over. Howlett glanced Salam for four. When the stumps were drawn for the day, the total score was 191 for 9 wickekts, Howlett and Penfold having scored 6 and 2 respectively.

Scores:—

EUROPEANS—1st Innings.

A L Hosie, c Wazir Ahmed, b Abdus Salam	45
J L Guise, l-b-w, b Wazir Ahmed	5
R J O Meyer, c Wazir Ali, b Wazir Ahmed	19
W Cullen, c and b Abdus Salam	79
F G Travers, b Sheikh	6
B Gaillard, c and b Abdus Salam	10

Mr. Meyer whose deadly bowling was responsible for seven wickets.

R S Yeldham, ct. Dilawar Hussein, b Murad	20
G Aste, b Abdus Salam	4
R G Hopkins, c Dilawar Hussein, b Murad	2
B Howlett, batting	6
A G Penfold, batting	2
Extras	8
Total (for 9 wkts)	191

BOWLING.

	O	M	R	W
Wazir Ahmed	17	1	46	2
Sheikh	14	4	21	1
S G Rasool	8	1	28	0
Murad	10	4	22	2
A Salam	21	5	56	4
M H Khan	3	0	10	0

Runs at the fall of wickets:—

1|18, 2|40, 3|77, 4|78, 5|115, 6|175, 7|181, 8|181, 9|183.

LATEST NEWS

LONDON, Dec. 5.

King Feisal left Victoria station this morning en route to Baghdad. He was bidden farewell by a large and distinguished company including Lord Lucan representing King George, Lord and Lady Allenby, Sir Henry Dobbs, Mr. Ormsby-Gore and Prince Ghazi. King Feisal was presented with a magnificent basket of orchids and roses. It is understood Sir H. Dobbs will leave for Baghdad via Aleppo on Thursday.—Reuter.

COMMISSION IN BENGAL COUNCIL

SWARAJISTS TRY FOR A DISCUSSION

PROSPECTS OF MOVING AN ADJOURNMENT

The Correspondent of the "Statesman" writes:—

There is considerable speculation in political circles in Calcutta as to whether the resolutions submitted by some of the Swarajist members regarding the Statutory Commission will be taken up for discussion at the coming session of the Bengal Legislative Council which commences on December 13.

The resolutions are laid down in the list of motions, and, unless the order is changed, they are not likely to be considered. On the other hand, there is a talk of some of the Swarajist members moving an adjournment of the House over this question. But as a majority of two-thirds of the members present is required to carry an adjournment motion it is doubtful if the Swarajists will try this procedure. At all events, the resolutions have not come as a surprise. They are but an echo of the protest that is being made by the Rahim-cum-Swarajist groups against the composition of the Statutory Commission.

Although the question of the Commission has for the time being overshadowed the the question of Ministry in Bengal, signs are not wanting to convince the careful observer that there are undercurrents which with Swarajist help may wreck the Ministry once more. On the previous occasion the opposition secured the support of Sir Abdur Rahim and Nawab Musharruf Hossain in their policy of destruction. The Nawab is himself a Minister now and his influence will certainly be on the side of keeping the Ministry intact. One of the causes of the dissolution of the Ministry on the last occasion was the more or less neutral attitude taken up by the Government, but things have changed this time, and those out for wrecking will have to depend only on discontented Mohammedans and stray Hindus.

UNION PARTY'S ATTITUDE.

It is not definitely known what the attitude of the Union Party, which consists of about twenty members, will be. But as the members say that "the object of their Party is to take every advantage which the present Constitution affords," it is not likely that they will go against the Ministers or the Ministry. What is more, the Ministers have not yet done anything for which a vote of no-confidence can be proposed against them.

The Swarajists themselves have not yet made up their minds whether they should try to wreck the Ministry as on the previous occasion. There are some members who advocate policy of "wait and see", while others want to defer the attempt till the question of salary comes up for discussion with the Budget. The matter will be considered at a meeting of the Swarajists on December 12, for which notices have been already issued.

MR. S. C. BOSE ACTIVE.

The arrangements are in the hands of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose. He has already become the president of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and it is in the air that he will replace Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta in the Mayoral chair of the Calcutta Corporation. Mr. Bose has also the whip-hand in the party organ "Forward," which he proposes to develop by tacking a vernacular daily to it.

As regards constructive work, nothing seems to be moving. There is no programme before the party, and the outside public knows nothing about the much-talked-of Deshbandhu Village Reconstruction Fund. The appointment of the Royal Commission has for the time being given the Swarajists an opportunity to make their voices heard in the country. "But," said a political onlooker to a representative of the "Statesman" "it is doubtful if Bengal will long rem in content with the depression that has set in in which no real work has been or can be done."

C. P. SETTLEMENT BILL

CONFERENCE TO PROTEST AGAINST IT

(From a Correspondent).

JUBBULPORE, Dec. 5.

A meeting of the Landlords and Tenants' Association was held to-day at the residence of Seth Jamnadas to consider the Tenancy and Settlement Bills, Messrs. Beohar Raghbirsingh, Siam Sunder Bhargava, Balabhdas, Kotharee, Seth Chunmanlal and Mr. Kanchedilal were amongst those present. It was resolved that an invitation be issued to all Districts of the Province to send an equal number of Malguzars and tenants to jointly consider, consult, co-operate and formulate uniform demands on the two Bills and form a Provincial Body. This sitting should take place at Katnai on December 17 and 18 on account of plague at Jubbulpore.

A sub-committee was formed to make arrangements for reception of delegates. It is presumed that Raja Lachmanrao Saheb will preside and many prominent landlords and tenants, such as Sir Sankerrao Chitnavis and others will attend.

FRENCH EVACUATE UMELJAMAL

A message from Amman says that the French have evacuated Umeljamal mentioned in the message of 16th November in consequence of negotiations with the Trans-Jordanian and Jerusalem authorities.—Reuter.

WHERE BRITAIN HAS FAILED

PURSUIT OF PERILOUS POLICY OF DRIFT

IMPORTANCE AND NEED OF RESEARCH

PROF. RADHAKRISHNAN'S ADDRESS TO ANDHRA GRADUATES

Following are extracts from the illuminating Convocation address that Prof. Radhakrishnan delivered to the Graduates of the Andhra University on Monday:—

Mr. Chancellor, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I count myself fortunate in having the opportunity to associate myself with you on this occasion of the first Convocation of the Andhra University. It is a unique honour to participate in the events of this day which will live in the annals of the Andhra country. I thank you most cordially, Mr. Chancellor, for your kindness in inviting me to give the address.

Graduates of the Andhra University as the first alumni of this University, your responsibility is great. The life you lead, the ideals you entertain and the service you render will be cherished by your successors.

STUDY OF INDIA'S PAST.

If the Andhra University is to participate in what may fittingly be called the Indian Renaissance, it must pay adequate attention to the study of India's past. This land of ours is no sand bank thrown up by some recent caprice of earth. It is a stately growth with roots striking deep through the centuries.

In the handling of the past of one's country, there is one serious danger which we have to guard against. The farther we go into the past of a country, the greater is the temptation to the uncontrolled imagination. The danger is a very subtle one to every real interpreter of history. We must beware that we do not give more than their due weight or value to the facts, observed. To pervert the past in ordder to gain new sanctions for our dreams of the future is to sin against our intellectual conscience. If a scientific study of the past of India is possible, it is only in the atmosphere of a university.

A discriminating and critical study of the beliefs and institutions of our country is fitted to be much more than a means of satisfying an enlightened curiosity and of furnishing materials for the researches of the learned. It is a powerful instrument for progres.

THE FLOOD OF MODERN IDEAS.

It is impossible for any nation to stand still and stiff within its closed gates, while humanity is marching on. The world is no more a miscellaneous collection of odd and dislocated spots where we could live alone. It has become a small neighbourhood where we would neither live alone nor be let alone. We cannot return to the walled cities of the middle ages. The flood of modern ideas is pouring on us from every side and will take no denial.

If we study the history of Indian culture from the beginning of its career somewhere in the valley of the Indus four or five milleniums ago down till to-day, the one characteristic that pervades it throughout its long growth is its elasticity and ability to respond to new needs. With a daring catholicity that approaches fool-hardiness on occasions, it has recognised elements of truth in other systems of thought and belief. It has never been too proud to learn from others and adopt such of their methods as seemed adaptable to its needs. If we retain this spirit, we can face the future with growing confidence and strength.

PERILOUS POLICY OF DRIFT.

I hope there are not many who sneer at the conquests of science as materialistic avenues to the betterment of human conditions. Economic crises are slow and undramatic. As we cannot visualise the coarse poverty of the large majority of our people, our emotions react to it rather sluggishly. The average standard of material well-being is exceedingly low. Poverty is widespread and is causing immense unhappiness, though it is not for the most part the fault of the poor. The middle class unemployment is growing apace Industrial and commercial activities to which educated young men of other countries devote themselves hardly exist in India. It is a matter for deep concern that Great Britain has done little to stimulate us into life and activity in spite of our long and close political and economic association with it. One would expect that this connection with Britain would have given us a start in the race and enabled us to outstrip our competitors in the East. But nothing like it has happened. An educational policy overweighted on the literary side on account of its inexpensive character is largely responsible for the wrong notions of the dignity of certain callings and indifference to others. [illegible] not more dignified to hold a pen and keep accounts than work in a factory or a field. What little there is of industrial development is largely in the hands of British firms who do not seem to realise that they cannot for all time depend on imported skilled labour. It will be to their advantage and to ours as well if they take young Indians in their firms and give them training and facilities. Perhaps, we are not justified in expecting British firms to be so generous as all that. A higher standard of idealism will be necessary if Britain is to encourage and assit the development of trade which may compete with its own. In a spirit of narrow vision and legalistic quibbling, it is adopting that most perilous of all policies—drift. It is very much to be hoped that the State will give up the narrow view of its functions as a super-policeman maintaining law and order and in a larger spirit foster the industrial growth of the country and help India to find her feet in the world. It is not fair to condemn lack of private initiative and enterprise for State socialism prevails to a large extent in the country. Industrial development is obviously not the direct concern of the University. Technical education will have to depend on the creation of industries which does not lie in the hands of the University. But with the goodwil and co-operation of the State, the University can help the industrial growth of the country by the institution of new technical courses which will have a direct relationship to the Indian industries in general and those of the Andhra area in particular.

NEED OF CORPORATE LIFE.

A realisation of the defects of the purely affiliating universities led to the constitution of the Andhra University which has for its objective the establishing of Honours and Post-graduate schools in arts and science as well as technological institutions. Academic opinion, the world over, is against purely examining and affiliating bodies. The main function of a university is not to grant degrees and diplomas but to develop the University spirit and advanced learning. The former is impossible without corporate life, the latter without honours and post-graduate schools.

ont honours and post-graduate schools.

Honours and post-graduate schools provide training of the highest kind and offer our students opportunities for self-expression and advancement of knowledge.

The value of university training consists not so much in the information acquired as in the scientific habits developed. The student should learn to distinguish knowledge from opinion, fact from theory, should be able to weigh evidence ,argue closely and state and examine fairly the opponent's point of view. The spirit of research is nothing else than the carrying out of this atfitude of free inquiry and rational reflection.

We are told that the resocrces of the State are not unlimited and they can provide only for the development of one centre. Mr. Chancellor, I ask your indulgence when I venture to express my lack of faith in these professions of poverty. The expenditure of the Madras Government on universities is inconsiderable when compared with that of other provinces. It is no use starting a University without providing it with necessary funds. I hope that our Chancellor will not allow His Excellency's Government to treat the Andhra University as a step-child. If we do not wash our hands, we are dirty; if we do, we are wasting water. You cannot stint money and then complain that the Andhra University is a second-class institution, if not a failure.

While it is the paramount duty of the State to undertake the higher education of the community, the responsibility of the people cannot be ignored. Benefactions in a cause so noble and so urgent as the spread of sound knowledge among all classes of people are entirely in accordance with our traditions. I need not remind you how in the classical times the schools and their teachers depended for their maintenance on the people of the place.

THE DREAM OF THE YOUTH.

Concluding his illuminating convocation address Prof. Radhakrishnan addressed the Graduates in the following terms:—

Young men and women of to-day have a greater opportunity to show their real worth than at any other time in our recent history. I am sure that each of you is dreaming of the day when India will be self-governing but I am not sure that you are aware of the conditions necessary for the realisation of this ideal. Our leaders seem to be of the impression that all will be well if there is a change in the form of government. Some believe that we can coax our rulers to grant us this boon, others who regard themselves as more advanced argue that it can be extorted as a concession to clamour and threats. But no amount of wizardry can induce an immediate millenium. We cannot win Swaraj by simply shouting for it. Self-government cannot be talked into existence. No people can keep another in subjection against its will if only its will expresses itself in the achievement of that unity and organisation which will enable us to act as one. The great light (tejas) which shall also be an actuating power is what ye need, the light that tells us in the famous words of Lamartine "No man ever rivetted a chain of slavery round his brother's neck but God silently weided the other end round the neck of the tyrant." There cannot be substantial political advanced or industrial growth unless we develop corporate life and comradeship. No power on earth can stand against the corporate effort of a people to recover its manhood. The difficultics of the enterprise, far from being a reason for giving it up in despair, are to my mind a reason for accepting it as the challenge of the age. Education and discipline and constant forbearance alone can help us.

REFORM OF INDIAN BANKING

(Continued from page 6.)

been impossible for a country like America to boast of its Morgans and Mellons, Fords and Rockfellers. The people were thrifty and so they had the surplus cash. That nation is to-day proud of the fact that it has nearly three-fourths of the total life insurance in force in the whole world. It has insurance on nearly 60 cent. of its people. The greatest life insurance company in the whole world, the Metropolitical Life Insurance Company of New York, has insured nearly one-fifth of the American population. All this has been possible because of the thrifty nature of the people and the thrift campaign conducted by the savings banks and life insurance companies. The school children who are potentialities of to-morrow have accumulated millions of dollars in their savings accounts. It would be highly interesting to know how many of our college boys and school children have got savings accounts and how much education on thrift they receive from their parents and teachers. America learned the benefits of thrift and it is enjoying to-day its fruits. We were unthrifty and we suffer for that. Denmark was able to progress, because of the co-operative and thrifty nature of its people. A nation that is thrifty cannot come into difficulties. Its merchants cannot know what is trade depression. What do you say when a man like Henry Ford says that there is no such thing as trade depression?

We have not only to be thrifty; but also preserve the fruits of being thrifty. We must have good ideas of investment. Everyman should carry a certain amount of life insurance according to his means and necessity. The bankers are real teachers of thrift and investment and so it is necessary, our bankers should undertake a thrift campaign.

ADVERTISING.

Advertising is the life-blood of modern business. It is not enough if we have goods. We must sufficiently make the people understand the use of it. It is for that we have the modern driving machinery of business, advertising. What is required is not an appeal to patronise this firm or that firm. The commodity is to be advertised. The Indian tea is popular in America, because the Tea Association advertised on the benefits of driking tea and especially Indian tea. The California fruit association do not advertise the particular firm. They advertise on the benefits of fruit eating. Insurance companies do not advertise themselves. They jointly advertise the necessity for insurance protection. What is the commodity of the banks? They should advertise on the importance of banking habit and thrift. A cheap and efficient method is to do this jointly with the names of the banks below. If the people realize the benefits of thrift and banking habit, it is hardly necessary to emphasise on the particular institution. Judicious advertising is one of the known methods of building new business and retaining the present.

Our Indian newspapers and magazines are struggling under hard circumstances. Our merchants have not sufficiently realized the importance of advertising. Those that have realized go and patronise the Anglo-Indian journals. The Press is a very important organisation in the life of the nation. Unless Indians realize the importance of supporting their publishing companies, they cannot expect them to take up their cause in times of difficulties and be of use to them.

(To Be Continued).

CEYLON REFORMS COMMISSION

MAHATMA GANDHI'S VIEW

In the Cowrse of his speech in repl to the public address and purse presented to him, Mahatma Gandhi referred to the Ceylon Reforms Commission. Mahatmaji said:—

When I decided to visit your country, I had imposed upon myself a strenuous limit that I would not express myself upon your political problems nor do I desire at the present moment to do so, but I know that an important Commission is just now enquiring into your political condition. So far as time has permitted it I have been endeavouring to follow its proceedings and I may be permitted to hope that its proceedings and its findings may be so wise and so good as to be an unmixed blessing to this fair spot on the earth. Without expressing upon the political questions I may be also permitted to express the hope that even as you have united in offering this welcome to humble individual like me you will unite for realising your political ambition, sink all your differences, think not in water-tight compartments as Hindus, Buddhists, Christians, Mussalmans and what not, but that you will all think as one people of this great land realise the highest of your political ambition. Personally, I have never been able to understand why a numerical minority shonuld ever consider that it will not have its place properly examined and given to it, if it is not separately represented. A complaint of that character could be traced only to want of national consciousness. I have this morning in addressing my own countrymen given expression to the view which I wish to repeat again that it is the duty of those who have made Ceylon the land of their adoption and where they make more than their livelihood, to subordinate their own interest to the general interest of the indigenous population, the Sinhalese, I know that I must not go deeper into this subject.

GLASGOW KELVIN HALL

USE OF CONCRETE

The huge Kelvin Hall in Glasgow, which is famed throughout the United Kingdom for its size, is now in course of reconstruction, having been greatly damaged by the disastrous fire of 1925. The re-building work is well advanced and is attracting unusual attention because of two extraordinary features. Concrete roofs are being built and to enable the work to be carried on an extraordinarily complex scaffolding, has been erected. So thick is the tangle of joists that the structure gives an impression of a tropical jungle. This complicated framework encloses a space of 12,000,000 cubic feet. The roof of the new building is planned in spans 110 feet wide. These are the widest concrete spans in the world and they will be covered with slabs each having a surface area of 733 squre feet, although only 4 inches thick.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (DEC. 6TH.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothubhai Labaddas).

SIGN OF ZODIAC: SAGITTARIUS.

If to-day is your birthday, a tolerably good future awaits you, only you must exercise patience and when the opportunity comes before you smilingly you must not hug it to bosom too tightly lest crackage or breakage should occur. You will earn enough to keep the wolf from the door without any uncles, aunts or heirship, or anything of the unearned increment pattern, you know! In business or in service you will thrive well, aided by your great gift of the 'gab' as well as soft-sodder. but,—oh yes!—there is the wretched fly in your household pot of ointment. Your matrimonial affairs will be somewhat like those of the greatest English satirist, Jonathan Swift. The first Eve who enchanted him ("Variana") spurned his offer which, in course of time, cooled his ardour. Had she accepted him he could have probably marched swiftly into earthly paradise. But fate had willed otherwise. Her refusal was the undoing of two of her own sex. Not to mince an old matter, he has been, rightly or wrongly, called a "love-coward". You will spurn the offer of one enchantress which, in course of time, will wreck two more lives, and though you will lead the fourth one of your choice to the altar the odour, rather the stink, of your love escapade will remain. May Allah grant you sufficient wisdom to silence the wagging tongues! You will sooner or later be a food reformer, and believe in the cult of vegetarianism—a rationalist in food reform, and one would only wish you could be also rationalist in amatorial affairs, but you, (and, I, and the world and his wife) are all but creatures, of Destiny! Thy Will be Done, O Lord!

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

PREPARATORY COMMISSION CONCLUDES

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Rugby.—The session of the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference concluded with yesterday's meeting at Geneva. February 26th was fixed as the date for the meeting of the Security Committee set up by the Commission, and it was decided to hold the next session of the preparatory Commssion on March 15th. Hopes were expressed that the Disarmament Conference would be held next year.—B. O. W.

SIR AUSTEN LEAVES FOR GENEVA

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Rugby.—Sir Austen Chamberlain, who left London yesterday for Geneva to attend the meeting of the League of Nations Council, which opens on Monday, spent a few hours in Paris, and dined with the British Ambassador before proceeding by the same train as the French Foreign Minister, M. Briand.—B. O. W.

CONGRESS NUMBER . . OF "BOMBAY . . CHRONICLE"

To be Published in the Middle of December.

The Number which will be printed on glazed paper contains contributions on a rich variety of topics from well-known publicists, including:

Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala, M. P.
Sir J. C. Bose,
Mr. S. C. Mitra, M. L. A.
The Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde,
Dr. Sudhindra Bose,
Capt. Gladstone Solomon,
Mr. S. Satyamurti,
Sir Hari Singh Gour,
Moulvi Mahomed Yakub, M. L. A.,
Dr. Mutthulaxmi Reddi,
Mrs. Kamala devi Chattopadhyaya,
Dr. Stella Kremarisch,
Mr. Anil Baran Roy,
Dr. S. K. Vaidya,
Prof. Benoy Kumar Sarkar,
Dr. Sumant Mehta,
Dr. W. Nunan,
Dilip Kumar Roy,
Mr. George Nundy,
Prof. M. Mujeeb,
Miss. Jarbanoo Mistry,
Mr. K. H. Vakil,
Mr. P. G. Kanekar,
Mr. S. C. Ukil,
Mr. Haidar,
Prof. C. Batley,
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ORGANISED ROBBERY AND KIDNAPPING

PLIGHT OF INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Shanghai.—Organised armed robbery and kidnapping are considerably embarrassing the authorities of the International Settlement whose police are virtually unable to enter Chinese territory and have no power to refuse admission to the settlement except in cases of known criminals and armed persons. Newspapers recommend the re-erection of barricades at key-points and point out that the last month's toll of crime within the Settlement was 137 armed robberies and twelve murders in which three foreign victims figured. The police killed eight armed robbers.—Reuter.

WATERSIDE WORKERS' DISPUTE

ATTEMPT AT SETTLEMENT

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Melbourne.—The outlook in the waterside workers' dispute has improved as a result of Senator Melachlan's conferences with all Parties, and a proposal will be submitted to the arbitration board, to-morrow, providing that the overtime strike should be called off, and waterside workers should resume work on the former conditions, and that the arbitration court should immediately consider contentious clauses of the last agreement.—Reuter.

PRICE FOR CAPT. LALOR'S RELEASE

PIRATES DEMAND 60,000 DOLLARS AS RANSOM

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Rugby.—The Chinese pirates, who captured Captain Lalor, master of the Steamer "Siangtan" while the vessel was at anchor during the night at Itu, "enroute" to Ichang, have demanded 60,000 dollars as ransom, and have threatened to kill the captive, if any offensive steps against them are taken. The British authorities, however, hope shortly to effect his release, and have already established communication with Captain Lalor.

General Yan Sen, who controls this section of the Yangtse, has, at the request of the British, sent two parties to round up the pirate gang. The British gunboats "Bee" and "Mantis" have proceeded to Ichang, where the 'Aphis" and "Gnat" are already stationed. Two members of the Chinese crew were killed and several persons wounded when Captain Lalor was captured.—B. O. W.

SANSKRIT SCHOOL BUILDING

FOUNDATION CEREMONY.

(From a Correspondent.)

PORBANDAR, Dec. 1.

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a Sanskrit school building was laid this morning by His Highness the Maharaja Rana Saheb Bahadur in the presence of a large gathering.

Sheth Wallabhdas Chatrabhuj Shivji, one of the Trustees of the property of Bai Manekbai after whom the school is named, requested His Highness the Maharaja Saheb to perform the ceremony and stated how the institution was brought about. The school was already opened, he said, in terms of Bai Manekbai's will, but it was now found necessary to house it in a building of its own. He expressed his deep sense of gratitude to the Maharaja Saheb for allowing a site admeasuring about 2,000 square yards at a very small price, and hoped that the building would be erected at a cost of about Rs. 35,000 within six months. He also recounted the several philanthropic acts of the family and the humble service it rendered to Porbandar in particular.

His Highness the Maharaja Saheb expressed his satisfaction for the good work done in the cause of Sanskrit education, but he stressed the insistent need of combination of small institutions working in the same direction. He appreciated the manner in which Sheth Wallabhdas was following in the footsteps of his father whose beneficent acts were still in evidence in Porbandar. With regard to the price of the building site, His Highness said that what he prized more was the part the institution might play in turning out scholars of distinction.

The gathering dispersed after distribution of prizes among the pupils.

THE NIZAM AND CHRISTMAS,

We have come across this pleasant report which deserves publicity. The writer who is a Christian says: "The Nizam is friendly. He attended the Christmas service in the parish Church and forthwith issued his 'Farmar-i-mubarak,' that hencefortth it should be observed as a holiday by all. This was to honour us Christians and it has had a marked effect"—"Indian States, Review."

A physician writes in the "Medical Press and Circular": *"Sanatogen has an immediate and remarkable effect shown by a steady increase of strength and energy."*

Hullo! What's the trouble—Nerves?

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"Oh, I feel so unhappy."

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Dame Sarah Grand, Mayoress of Bath, writes: *"Nothing ever does me so much good when I am run-down as Sanatogen. It has set me up and kept me up again and again."*

And Miss Olga Nethersole, founder of the People's League of Health, writes: *"It is with great pleasure that I recommend Sanatogen, having greatly benefited by its effects."*

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SUPERSTITION OF WHITE SUPERIORITY

TRADE UNIONISM WILL BREAK IN TDOW,

MR. PURCELL'S ADVICE TO INDIAN WORKERS

CALCUTTA, Dec. 5.

Asked by a press representative about his impressions on Indian working class life, Mr. Hallsworth said, that from what he had observed in Cawnpore, he must say that the housing conditons of Indian workers were appalling. He said that if the Government instead of wasting money on fruitless commissions and enquiries should set about building decent, proper houses, with plenty of air spaces around, demolish these mud hovels and transplant these men to homely houses, they would be doing a magnificent service to the country and would be putting an end to a large part of disease, suffering and misery with which the people are confronted at every turn.

MERE GOOD HOUSING NCT ENOUGH.

It is obvious, of course, he continued, that if these people working under these present conditions were removed to better conditions, that in itself, would not improve their standard of life. For, he said, wages must have to be increased to enable them to live up to a higher standard. The only sure way of raising wages, he said, would be by the power of the Trade Unions. It is necessary, said he, to insist again and again on this simple fact that it is only by the power of unity that any material improvement could be made in raising the wages of workers.

POWER FIRST ESSENTIAL

Mr. A. A. Purcell said:—I am satisfied after 37 years active life in the Trade Union Movements and having seen much or industrial and political movements in many parts of the world that the first and foremost need of the working class is strong industrial organisation. Power is what the workers need as a first essential. To secure this they must associate with the firm intention of forming a solid block determinded to secure a higher standard of life and ever increasing measure of education. They must bring by every available means at their disposal the highest amount of improvements conceivable all tending towards permanent betterment, but this they can only secure by the creation of sound trade union organisation in the very first place.

AMERICAN ORGANISATIONS.

The most wonderful phenomenon of our day and generation is that in 1912 there were only 12 million trade unionists in the world. To-day there are known to be over 37 million Trade Unionists. It is wonderful, because, we now have the so-called coloured men of Mexico, of North and South America fast organising, in the former case to the extent of over 2 million, into one of the most formidable organisations of America.

The Trade Union Movement is the only weapon which can effectively break down the colour bar; it will eliminate the foul and brutal orthodoxy that the white is superior to the black. Neither is superior, neither is inferior; they are all workers and as such should consolidate their ranks into a great human chain for the adequate feeding, housing, clothing and sustenance of each and all. This I stand for as the most charming effort human energy can achieve, and I accordingly appeal to the very lowest as also to the very highest worker in All-India to link up at once with their Trade Union and assist in securing to all workers their rightful heritage.—Free Press.

VICEREGAL ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY.

The "Bombay Government Gazette" (Extraordinary) issued on Monday states that His Excellency the Viceroy, accompanied by Her Excellency Lady Irwin, will arrive at Bombay at the Victoria Terminus Station of the G. I. P. Railway on Sunday, the 11th December, 1927, at 7-45 a.m., and will leave Bombay from the Victoria Terminus Station of the G. I. P. Railway by special train at 2-20 p.m. on Sunday, the 18th December, 1927. The arrangements connected with His Excellency's arrival and departure will be made from Government House.

The Military authorities will issue the necessary orders for the firing of a salute of 31 guns from the Saluting Battery, on the morning of Monday, the 12th December, 1927, to announce His Excellency's arrival and again on the morning of Monday, the 19th December, 1927, to announce his Excellency's departure from Bombay.

The attendance of Heads of Departments at the Station on both the occasions is dispensed with, but the following officers should be in attendance, viz., the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, the General Officer Commanding, Bombay District, with Staff, the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the Collector of Bombay, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and the Sheriff of Bombay.

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MOVE FOR DIRECT ACTION

FEDERATION CALLS POR BALLOT

KHARAGPUR, Dec. 5.

The Central Council of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation ha called for a ballot on the issue of Direct Action to settle the Kharagpur Labour dispute.

The Publicity Committee of the Union informs Free Press of India that the situation is unchanged and the workers are determined to stand for their rights and see the fight through.

The workers complain of the great delay of the Government in issuing their decision on the dispute which has been promised for no weeks.

RS. 8,000 HELP FOR RELIEF.

The All-India Trade Union Congress at the Cawnpore session allotted Rs. 8,000 for the Kharagpur workers' relief and has appealed to affiliated Unions to send their quota for their comrades at Kharagpur.—Free Press.

WORKERS TO BOY-COTT ROYAL COMMISSION

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES RESOLVE UPON STRIKE

On Sunday evening, a huge mass meeting of Municipal Workers of Bombay was held at Foras Road, under the Presidency of Mr. S. H. Jhabvala.

The President at the outset, gave an account of the working of the Union, in the course of which, he explained that the Membership as well as money had swelled; bput the grievances of the men had not still been redressed, though the Union had interviewed the Commissioner in the matter. He condemned the attitude of the Corporators towards the cause of the Workers, and said that they ought to be invited by the Inquiry Committee without any fear of victimisation. Proceeding further Mr. Jhabvala referred to the boycott of the Royal Commission and told the audience that though he fell in with the general agitation for boycott, yet for the boycott to be effective, there must be the boycott by the masses and not by interested classes who might at any time betray the country, of which instances have happened in the past.

Mr. Nimbkar, the Secretary of the Union, thereafter explained the work done by the Union and said that their grievances were not going to be redressed, until they went on a strike and with that view, they were passing a resolution to give Municipal authorities a notice in advance. He referred to an insulting letter of the Health Officer and condemned it.

ETHICS OF UNIONISM.

Mr. D. R. Thengdi then explained to the men the ethics of unionim and emphasised that they had a full claim to a full loaf and good clothing and other necessities of life. He maintained that the Corporation stood there for the welfare of the City, and as such, it must first better the lot of its employees.

Mr. Dange asked them to claim adult suffrage and thus secure representation in various political bodies. Mr. K. N. Joglekar asked the men always to stand by the Union and increase their strength.

RESOLUTIONS.

Thereafter the President moved the following resolutions, which were unanimously carried:—

(1) This meeting supports the action of the citizens of Bombay to boycott the Royal Commission believing as it does that India's day of freedom cannot come by this or any other Commission, but by united mass action in the direction of setting up a true form of Government unlike the present in which every worker shall have a full share; and it is further prepared to declare one day's universal strike in all departments of the Municipality on the day of the arrival of the Commission to Bombay, in which it seeks the hearty support of the people of Bombay.

This meeting heartily congratulates Mr. P. Spratt on his honourable acquittal on a charge of sedition and denounces the action of the Government in wrongfully prosecuting him with a view to attempting to stop his useful activity in the direction of organisation of masses, wherein alone lies the redemption of the workers of India.

HUNAR-NAGAR

The Organiser, Hunar Nagar, writes:—

New attractions are added daily which will prove irresistible to the purse of the visitor. Benares and Cashmere Art Wares will be fully represented by Messrs. Gupta and Nandlal Mansaram. The public are earnestly requested to suspend their purchases till 4th February, 1928.

Dainty scarves of golden and translucent hues, brocade shoe pieces, embroidered sarees, blouses, fancy hand-bags, handsome "chogas" of every variety and quality are being specially prepared to meet the requirements of the big and small. Rich brocades, showing the entire process, will be woven on the premises for the benefit of the sightseer. The enthusiastic workers of the "Hunar Nagar" Council are:—

Mrs. Blackwell, President; Raja P. Narsingirji, Chairman, Ex-Committee (responsible for art works of the State of Hyderabad); Miss da Cunha, Mr. and Mrs. Hudson, Mr. Bharucha, Mr. D. M. Khairaz, responsible for the Mills Section; efforts are being made to display the mill goods to such advantage so as to throw the handicrafts into shade!

Mr. Rahim Bux, the great curio dealer of international reputation, will display rare carpets and will show the process of making carpets there on the spot.

Mr. D. M. Khairaz is also arranging an Indian Restaurant, where hot Kabab, Sambosa, Bhajyas and other savouries and dainties to make the mouth of the Epicure water, will be served to order.

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MADRAS, 1927.

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LONDON TOPICS,

THE SIMON COMMISSION

LABOUR PARTY'S ATTEMPT TO OUST "SAK"

(By A Special Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 17.

It appears to be quite satisfactory to the average newspaper-reading Englishman to swallow the propaganda headlines and twisted news provided by its daily Press. "Government victory" in Free State Ireland is accepted with a nod of approbation, and told by wiseacre know-nothings to their fellow half-wits. A minute's examination would have shown them, had they been capable of reason, that Mr. Cosgrave's big majority, in the "Safe seat" of Carlow—Kilkenny, has been transformed into a narrow majority of 273 votes for Mr. Gorey, Mr. Cosgrave's nominee. It was within a few votes of a decisive Government defeat, but as it stands it is a blow to the Cosgrave fortress of impudent despotism.

IN THE IRISH "DAIL".

Inside the Free State Parliament there is a nominal majority, on the side of the Cosgrave Government, of 4 to 6 votes, but it is a sorry state of instability. At first it sufficed to keep the Government's coercive legislation operative, but yesterday it crumpled on a vote of no confidence. The question involved, the treatment of ex-soldiers who fought for England, is not one demanding prior or enthusiastic consideration from the Republicans. That treatment, however, has been a greater scandal in Ireland than in England, and it justified the vote in the Dail, which resulted in a Government defeat.

A WRITER ON COMMUNISM.

Mr. Harold J. Laski, who we all know and met so familiarly in the "I. L. P." that we feel we ought to smile when he appears in print as Professor Laski, has written a book on Communism, for the Home University Library of Williams and Norgate (2s. per volume). It is instructive to read the notices of this little volume. Mr. G. D. H. Cole, an excellent man and critic of the "unaffiliated reddish" complexion in the Labour movement, declares that "Professor Laski expounds with admirable clarity." The Communist party, however, (which ought to know most about the subject) regards the volume as a sort of travesty or misrepresentation. For our part, it is an comprehensible to us that a library or series, which in the case of (say) advertising is trusted to an expert advertising man, should hand over "Communism" to an opponent of Communism, or "Mahomedanism" to a Christian writer. It is to be presumed that the Boycott of the Bolshevists by the classes of law and order, property and shopkeeping, is reflected in the respectable field of publishing by the boycott of their writings. A ban on the pen is not likely to win out against the red peril, but rather to turn fairminded investigators in its direction.

CONSTITUTIONAL WRECKERS.

The well-named "Divisional" Labour Party of North Battersea, which is to say the Opposition Party brought into the constituency by the Labour Brahmins of Eccleston Square, Belgravia, is going to fight Mr. Saklatvala M. P., the sitting Labour representative, at the next election. An old timer of the all-to-common "veteran socialist" type is to oppose him, Mr. W. S. Sanders. This is the reward of true and loyal service to the working class, to be opposed by the Fabian type, the type that is opposed to class war, but not quite sure that it is opposed to the Great War; believers in peace in industry and war on Bolsheviks. It is still, however, in the hands of the Labour electors who can, by putting the half-labour candidate at the bottom of the poll, how its opinion of the manœuvre. He said manœuvre, however, aims not at victory, but at the letting in of a Capitalist—Liberal or Tory,—anything, rather than an anti-Empire cats warrior.

The predicted has happened, and the crude "job" of an All-English commission to consider Indian affairs has been covered by a Bill to bring in extensions of "constitutional reform" before 1929. That meant, in effect, that Toryism shall decide the extent of the "extensions," not a possible Labour Government. In the Lords, on Tuesday, Lord Birkenhead said the decision was caused by the virtual collapse of non-co-operation and the improvement of relations, and the "Times" and "Morning Post" speak of such leaders as Dr. Ansari lamenting the communal disorders. They forget to say that Dr. Ansari opposes their bowus "Commission," and says it will yield nothing of value to India, whether Indian communities fight or do not fight.

Lord Olivier, in the Lords, said it was the demand of Indians for constitutional advance and the failure of dyarchy that were responsible for the Government's move. But Lord Olivier, like the Liberal Reading, seems to think it necessary to admit the "disinterestedness" of the Government. It is a ridiculous pose, which may be dictated by etiquette, but can give Indians little hope from either Liberal or Labour successors to the Baldwin administration.

For all that, the actual words of Lord Olivier and Reading read better than the insolent self-satisfaction of Lord Birkenhead.

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN INDIAN SHIPPING CONCERNS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Shipping has always been among the key industries of the world and it has recently been proved by the Great World War that in order to attain financial prosperity no country can dispense with it. It has, therefore, been a matter for India to regret that she has very few shipping concerns, managed and developed by her own people. The Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Company is one of the very few enterprises on the Western Coast of India that prospered under Indian management during the last fifteen years and the interests of which have been closely connected with the Indians.

But then it has not even escaped the severe stroke of fortune which our Indian concerns are generally subjected to. It is no use now concealing the fact that the I. C. N. Company is at present under unsatisfactory financial circumstances, which have reached their climax by the recent tragedy of S. S. "Tukarara". To add to these calamities the engine-room of S. S. "Tilak" has got out of order and the repairs will bring the Company into a further heavy loss. S. S. "Booviagem" and S. S. "Xavier" are by no means the paying steamers of the Company, as the former devours the income of the latter. This state of things, if allowed to continue, is likely to result in a deplorable situation in the near future. It is, therefore, now high time to think of some remedies to avert the calamities.

Through the gloom of this atmosphere the public will be glad to receive the news of the establishment of a new shipping enterprise. "The Harbour Steamers, Ltd." recently announced by the "Bombay Chronicle". According to the prospectus Shet Vasanji N. Bhimaji and Shet Mu'raj Karsandes, the rich merchants of Bombay, are the leading members of the Director Boards and Messrs. Motilal K. Kapadia are the Managing Agents. The readers are requested to refer to the Company's prospectus).

Since this company proposes to start a regular steamer service on the Goa Line, I venture to suggest that the conduct of the business of the Indian Co-operative Navigation Coy. and the Harbour Steamers Limited on co-operative basis, with the help of each other will prove mutually beneficial. The Directors of both the above mentioned Companies by their reciprocal co-operation will be able to promote Indian shipping interest on the Western Coast.

I confidently believe in the ability of Mr. Welji Lakamsi, the Chairman, and Mr. Sansgiri an enthusiastic Director of the Indian Co-operative Company, to bring about such a compromise. The shareholders will not hesitate to welcome this sort of profitable change with interest, as it will be beneficial to them.

At the recent meeting of the shareholders of the I. C. N. Coy. Mr. V. R Parulekar suggested the scheme of a Round Table Conference of the leaders of the different groups of Shareholders for the betterment of the Company's management, which we heartily welcome. I have no doubts about Mr. Parulekar's ability and experience in the shipping business and do not hesitate to thank him for so adequate a suggestion. I, however, should like to request Mr. V. R. Parulekar that he should personally by taking an active part try to bring about the union between the above-mentioned two Companies, in view of the fact that it will serve directly to improve the financial position of the I. C. N. Company.—Yours etc.

PRABHAKAR BHASKAR.

INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION

COMPLETE LIST OF PAPERS TO BE READ

The following is a complete list of the papers which will be read at the tenth session of the Indian Historical Records Commission at Rangoon on the 7th December 1927:—

(1) Memoirs of Gentil, by Sir Evan Cotton, Kt., C.I.E., (2) Gerald Aungier, by H. G. Rawlinson, M.A., I.E.S., Principal, Deccan College, Poona, (3) A Treaty between Aurangzib and the Portuguese, by Rev. H. Heras, S.J., M.A., Professor of Indian History, St. Xavier's College, Bombay, (4) Materials for the Study of the Early Relations of the East India Company with Burma, by Prof. D. G. E. Hall, M.A., I.E.S., Lecturer in History, University College, Rangoon, (5) An Account of a Research into Government Records in Burma, by Mr. L. F. Taylor, B. A., I.E.S., Research Lecturer in Indo-Chinese Ethnology and Linguistics, University College, Rangoon, (6) Record Rules in Burma, by Mr. J. S. Furnivall, I.C.S., (Retired), Director, the Burma Book Club, Rangoon, (7) The Epigraphy of Burma, by Mr. G. H. Luce, B.A., I.E. Lecturer, University College, Rangoon, (8) Indigenous Records of Burma other than Inscriptions, by Prof. Pe Maung Tin, M.A., B.Litt., Professor of Oriental Studies, University College, Rangoon, (9) The First Burmese War and the Madras Army, by Prof. C. S. Srinivasachari, M.A., Professor of History, Pachaiyappa's College, Madras, (10) Two Forgotten Mutiny Heroes, by Prof. J. N. Samaddar, B.A., Professor of History, Patna University, Patna, (11) Diplomatic Relations of France with Burma, by Mons. A. Singaravelou Pillai, Curator of the Old Records of French India, Pondicherry, (12) Prince Akbar and the Portuguese, by Mr. Panduranga Pissurlencar, Member, Lisbon Academy of Sciences, Nova Goa, Portuguese India, (13) The last days of Nawab Mir Quasim, by Mr. Broojendra Nath Banerji, Calcutta, and (14) The East India Company's Mission. A commercial envoy through the wilds of Burma in the early part of the nineteenth century, by Mr. A. F. M. Abdul Ali, F.R.S.L., M.A., Keeper of the Records of the Government of India and Secretary to the Indian Historical Records Commission.

GOLDEN RULE OF CONDUCT

TO CLAIM KINSHIP, NOT KINGSHIP

To the address of the Ceylon Indian Association and a purse of Rs. 1,810 presented by them, Mahatma Gandhi replied as follows:—

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen,—I thank you for the kind address that you have presented to me. It is a matter of great pleasure to me to have met so many of my countrymen in this fair Island. I am glad that you have got this important association. Having lived in other lands myself I feel that I might say a few words in connection with the working of such associations. I know that you have here several political problems arising. One maxim of conduct that I think should guide us in life is this—that we, who come from any other country and stay in the midst of people of any other country, must throw in our lot entirely with them. Their welfare must be our primary concern, our own must be subservient to their own. That seems to me to be the only line consistent with dignity and it follows along the lines of the great teaching that we should do unto others as we would that they should do unto us. Thinking along these lines, as you know, I have repeatedly suggested to Englishmen in India that they should subordinate their own interest to the interest of those millions of the country in whose midst they are living and nobody has questioned the propriety of that statement. There cannot be one law to govern the relation between ourselves and foreigners who come to our land and another law governing us when we go to another foreign land. Though I myself consider that Ceylon is not a foreign land for India and though it has given me the greatest pleasure to be near from the representatives of the Sinhalese that they own India as the Motherland, as in fact it is, it is much better when we wish to regulate our relations by them to regard ourselves as foreigners. The civilised rule of conduct is to claim kinship when we want to do some service and not to insist upon kingship when it becomes a matter of a certain right. I have applied this rule of life which I call the golden rule of conduct between communities and communities even in inter-provincial all relations in India. For instance whenever I have gone to Bengal or Madras or to any other province but Gejarat and where I have seen Guzeratis settled I have not hesitated to submit to the Gujaratis that they should consider the welfare of the people of the province to which they go superior to their own. I know no other method of preserving sweet relations in human affairs. I am fortified in my conclusion by experience extending over a long period of years that wherever there has been an interruption in the observance of this golden rule that I have submitted to you, there have been differences, there have been quarrels and there have been even breaking of heads. I have no doubt whatsoever that if you my dear countrymen, will govern your conduct in accordance with the rule that I have submitted to you, you will cover yourselves with honour and glory and your conduct will redound to the credit of the whole of India the deliverance of which we are seeking with all our might. I thank you once more for your address.—"Hindu."

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"RED ROSE" IN KARACHI

KARACHI, Dec. 4.

Captain Lancaster and Mrs. Keith Miller, who are flying to Australia in the Avro-Avian aeroplane "Red Rose" made a perfect landing at Karachi Air Port Aerodrome at 6-45 this evening, after an uneventful flight from Bunder Abbas.—A. P.

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VOL XV NO 186— BOMBAY TUESDAY DECEMBER 6 1927 ONE ANNA

AMERICAN PROPAGANDA AGAINST INDIA

WOMEN'S EDUCATION--INDIA'S GREATEST NEED

RANI OF MANDI ON "MOTHER INDIA"

Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer asks us to publish the following letter which he has addressed to the "Herald Tribune" of New York:—

The Editor, "Herald Tribune."

Sir,—As a very careful reader of the Sunday Edition of your valuable paper, it has pained me as a proud Indian, descended as we are from one of the oldest civilizations and a very ancient culture, to read what your corespondent Miss Michael Pym has written from Kapurthala in Section III, page 4, of the "Herald Tribune", Sunday Edition, dated the 30th October.

The article purports to be an interview obtained from the Rani of Mandi for blessing that outrageous and maliciously libellous book—"Mother India." Already, bitter feelings have been created in India against Miss Mayo for her most unwelcome book and her equally undeserved criticism of the Indian people. We did not expect that further propaganda in justification of Miss Mayo's lies was being carried on in our own country right under our very nose. For, that is what appears to be the object of your correspondent in extracting this interview. American newspaper readers, seeing such misrepresentations in such a widely read paper as yours would naturally come to the conclusion that Miss Mayo had rendered a great service to India, and that "Mother India" had supporters in high places in our country. But what weight is to be attached to the remarks of the Rani of Mandi can be gathered from the fact that she herself was in Europe for over ten years, practically spending all her time there, and has evidently come to India entirely out of touch with Indian conditions as a whole.

Rightly or wrongly, the Indian people, as a whole, have been convinced that Miss Mayo's "Mother India" was an out and out propaganda on behalf of vested interests in this country. This view of the Indian people is more than confirmed when we go into the antecedents of this author and her equally damaging book against the Philippine people. She seems to gloat over her performance as we find that she had added further insult to the great injury she has already inflicted on us, as the following from the "New York Times" will show.

"As your London correspondent has pointed out," she says, "the Hindu excitement has been whipped up in advance of the appearance of the book in India, and is based only on readings of the American and European reviews. This is, on the part of the politicians who engineer mass meetings and newspaper campaigns, rather a clever move, for it has given them an opportunity to put their own interpretation on an unread volume and so distract attention from hearings the facts it contains might on their own fortunes.

"Rather humorously, in view of the real nature of the book, they have charged that it is a vilification of Hindu womanhood, whereas those Indians, if any, who persist in reading "Mother India" when it finally reaches Indian shores will find it is a plea for mercy for their womanhood.

"But I wrote the book not for India, but in the hope of serving my own country which is, I believe, entitled to facts uncoloured by any sort of foreign propaganda."

Might I ask Miss Mayo, in this connexion, whether it was her intention to insult India for the increasing trade that is now going on between America and India that she should have taken all this trouble to serve her own country without caring even a button for the sentiments and feelings of thrice the population of your own country?

We surely did not expect that American newspaper correspondents were hovering about every Indian State and are abusing Indian hospitality by being so very anxious to get confirmation from a westernised Indian Rani for the lies of an interested author.

I have read through the English edition of "Mother India" and have had the opportunity of glancing through some of the gruesome pictures appearing in the American edition. I can boldly say that any one, claiming to have had a University education, culture and respect for other peoples of the world, would never have stooped to the low level to which Miss Mayo has done in her reckless book and in her more reckless statements.

Each country has its own peculiar features and customs—good or bad. If persons belonging to one country when visiting another country purposely want to shut their eyes to the good points of that particular country and are only alive to the dark side of things, it is not at all difficult to get materials to damn a nation in the world. Education will be of no value at all if people begin to lose their sense of proportion and unbiased judgment. You must judge a people not from your standards but from the standard prevailing in each country.

I have always had and still have the greatest admiration for America. I myself had the pleasure of enjoying American hospitality four years ago. I am a keen student of American affairs and am closely keeping myself in touch with all developments that are taking place in your virile country. It, therefore, really pains me to find that your paper should be used, perhaps unwittingly, for anti-Indian propaganda.

Indian people have enough and more worries in their own country. If outside nations cannot do any good to the cause of India, at least we expect that no harm will be done to us. May I crave the hospitality of your columns, and request the favour of your kindly publishing this?

"NOT A COMPLETE PICTURE."

The "Herald Tribune" of New York publishes the following interview by Miss Michael Pyni with Her Highness the Rani of Mandi:—

KAPURTHALA.

A terrific stir has been caused in India by Miss Mayo's book. Very few copies are actually in circulation, as it seems a little doubtful if it will be carried by the leading book sellers, but every paper has published long columns of criticism and comment.

On the whole, the papers are sharply divided along political lines. The English press gives "Mother India" almost unanimous praise and endorsement while the vernacular press speaks of it as a "scandal" and official notice has been taken by the Congress party (Swaraj) which is trying valiantly to force the government to take some action amounting to official censure. This, however, the government seems most unlikely to indurge in.

It was with great interest, therefore, that I discovered Her Highness the Rani of Mandi reading the American edition of Miss Mayo's book, and over tea in her charming summer home in the Himalayas was entered upon a long discussion of the questions touched upon.

PRINCESS RIVIEWS BOOK.

"On the whole," said her highness, when I asked her how the book affected her. "I think it will do some good. It is very largely true, though here and there I do find some exaggeration. For instance, the description of the death scene of the poor woman on page 102 seems fantastic to me. They may, possibly, do that sort of thing in the south of India, but not in the north. I have never seen it; and I have seen women confined in the villages and seen them after death, too."

Her Highness, I may mention, is married to H. H. the Rajah of Mandi, one of India's most modern young princes, who rules over some 1,200 square miles of country in the Himalayas. With his wife, who is the only daughter of the Maharajah of Kapurthala, he takes a close personal interest in the management and welfare of his people and they see rather more of them than many rulers.

"The remarks about child marriages are extremely good," continued her highness "That is the curse of India."

Her Highness is the only princess and certainly the only wife of a ruling prince in India who has had a genuinely European education, spending ten years in the West at the best English and French schools. The result has been not to make her less Indian, but to give her a fuller personality and, what is undoubtedly the most necessary thing for the welfare of India to-day, an unbiased and appreciative view of both East and West. What she has to say about education and about the woman question in India has necessarily a special value.

"It brings you back to the problem of the women, you see." Her Highness offered me a cigarette: "You can't hope for proper upbringing of the children unless the mothers are educated. That's the vital thing in India to-day: our people can never advance until our women do so."

"Are they coming out of pardah?" I asked.

"Not really in the north. In the south, where the seaports, etc., bring them into contact with Western life and Western ideas, very much more so. But women will never come out of pardah until they make an effort and do it themselves. The men won't really do much to help them; that, I am afraid, is only political talk. It is for the women to try and get education for themselves and bring themselves to the level of the men."

She paused reflectively for a moment and looked across the terraced lawns to where, on the other side of the valley, the snowy peaks of the Himalayas rose magnificently towards the sky: "Coming out of pardah can never be successful until the ruling houses set the example and give up plural marriages. It is astonishing to me how many ruling princes who consider themselves modernized and advanced in every way are bigoted on the question. However, I do feel that very soon the time will come when the women of India will do something; not the men, unfortunately. I fell very strongly, too, that the right type of woman must be provided for educationally in the near future; especially to counterbalance the present tendency to extremism among educated women, which I attribute very largely to the fact that they are almost wholly drawn from one class whose tendencies are in that direction. We should be more accurately represented than we are by that type."

"Do you feel that there is a fundamental gulf between the women of the East and those of the West?" I ventured.

A GLANCE INTO FUTURE.

Her highness looked at me for a second and smiled. I looked at her, sitting opposite, her lovely dark sari edged with gold falling in graceful folds that definitely suggested the Greek ("But the Greeks copied it from us," she remarked when I mentioned this) her large dark eyes alight with energy and intelligence. Then I remembered her, also, in the smartest of French tennis clothes, flashing over the courts and outplaying her Western opponents from start to finish. My glance wandered instinctively to the bookcase near me: "The Mechanism of the Modern State"—a French translation of one of Dostolevsky's novels—"Jew Suss"—"Gentlemen Prefer Blondes" . . . after that I smiled back.

"To the average Indian woman the European way of thought is an absolute mystery," her highness took up the thread. "But this is due in a great part to their husbands, who do not always put them in contact with the rights sort of people. For instance, Maharanis who have been taken out of purdah and taken to Europe are naturally astonished when they are conducted to such places as the Perropuet and the Follies Bergeres for their education. It would knock any normal woman off her perch. Naturally they come back from Europe with biased views. It is a pity that, for lack of opportunity perhaps, there really is not enough social discrimination on the part of the princesses of India, where Westerners are concerned. However, I suppose that will come in time."

At this point I asked her highness what educational facilities there were in India for women of position.

"Unfortunately," she answered, "there are no real colleges in India for women of position and rank, where they can get a first class education. European education is very good if it is continued on the right lines. I don't agree with sending a girl to Europe for three years or so and then taking her back again to India. Before sending her everything should be weighed and balanced and if you are going to educate your girl go out for it completely. Otherwise don't do it at all. Half education is a very dangerous thing. You can see its effects to-day in India. At present we lack perspective—we are not broad-minded enough and don't always see things from a wide point of view. To my mind the best thing for an Indian girl would be a thorough and careful education to fit her for her position and then the grand tour, especially a visit to America so that she can get standards of comparison."

Her highness is especially keen about America and many of her greatest friends are Americans. "My greatest ambition," she told me, "is to visit your country. America appeals to me temperamentally. I admire American energy and the American outlook on life. Besides, it seems to me that America to-day is the greatest power in the world and it is the duty of every intelligent person, who possibly can manage to do so, to take an opportunity to study American method and the American people at first hand."

From the position of women we passed to the question of the untouchables, to which Miss Mayo devotes a good deal of attention in her book.

QUESTION OF CASTE.

"Untouchables are human beings, like every one else, and it is their misfortune that they are in this lamentable position," said her highness. "Personal I don't see why there should be untouchables. I remember an occasion when my father was decorating some of his troops after the war, including my brother, and among them was a sweeper. Every one was overcome with horror at the idea of the Maharaja pinning a medal on to a sweeper's breast, but as my father pointed out, the man was a man like the rest of us. He had been just as ready to sacrifice his life for his country and there was no distinction in patriotism."

I murmured something about caste.

"India can never hope to become really progressive until this question and prejudice of caste has been modified or abandoned," said her highness crisply.

"But if you break down caste, what about your religious position?" I asked.

"A living religion and a great one, such as ours, cannot be incapable of modification," replied her highness. "There are many things which we do to-day which we could not do a hundred years ago, and many things we did then which we cannot do to-day. Of course, basically, the institution of caste was completely justified by something you Americans ought to understand as well as we do—the necessity for racial purity. It has, I think, gone too far now and become too rigid and too subdivided, but without caste institution the best India can give especially her Aryan element, would have been swamped long ago. On the other hand, no people which insists upon living wholly in the past can ever make any progress."

"Apropos of all this, what do you think about Gandhi?" I said.

Her highness shook her head. "I detest his inconsistency," she answered. "He is a burst bubble, all hot air. It is the same with Rabindranath Tagore. He makes wonderful speeches but is of no use whatsoever, practically speaking. It is unfortunate that so many of our politicians are insincere and hopelessly impractical."

"Do you agree then, with Miss Mayo's chapter on the Reforms?" I asked.

"I feel", her Highness hesitated for a moment, and then went on. "It seems to me sometimes that the fundamental problem of India is not the simple one of political education extended to an homogeneous people, but the excessively complicated question of finding some method of reconcilling widely opposed races, with different mentalities, different religions, different languages and little or no point of contact except through the suzerain power—the British government. I cannot help wondering whether Western democratic peoples realize this and how far it extends beyond politics into every function of life."

"If I remember," I said, "Miss Mayo did not bring out the racial question very much."

RESENTS THE WORD "NATIVE".

Her Highness turned over the leaves of "Mother India" which lay close at hand on a table. "No—she didn't" she remarked. "But to my mind the reader would make a great mistake if he took this book as anything like a complete picture of India. I must say that her facts are true, as far as they go. But, like the great majority of Westerners, even those who live in the country, she obviously never came into real contact with the upper classes, and she knew very little of Indian psychology from the inside. And by the way"—here her highness sat up suddenly—"I notice that all through her book Miss Mayo speaks of native states and native princes and so on. We object to this term very much. It has a derogatory significance in India, and we are not, after all, tribes of Hottentots. I think the India Office has officially admitted our attitude in this matter, and it surprises me to find any one as well known as Miss Mayo ignorant of this. After all, we consider ourselves members of a highly civilized branch of the Aryan race. It would certainly never occur to me, were I to visit America and write a book about it, to refer to the American people as 'Yanks.'"

At this moment there was a quick rush from the doorway, and her highness's little son, aged three years old, the Yuvaraj of Mandi, precipitated himself upon his mother. He is the exact replica of the beautiful Rani, and already speaks English, Hindi and some French. Having just come in from his daily ride, on the smallest of small ponies, he was wearing miniature Jodhpur riding breeches and a is weater, and looked adorable as he gravely advanced to shake hands with me. From the doorway came his English nurse, a kindly faced gent'swoman, but evidently a disciplinarian, as Her Highness pointed out. "None of us are allowed to interfere in Tibboo's upbringing," she laughed. "And it's a very good thing, too."

The little prince was determined to play trains; so his obedient slaves, ourselves, played trains accordingly, with the heir to the throne of Mandi taking the classic role of George the Pullman porter, on the Congressional Limited from New York to Washington. It was a very strenuous time, involving many changes and a great deal of baggage to be shifted. It was a warm correspondent who finally sank into a chair and looked round for her belongings before saying good bye.

"As a last word," I said, "You agree with miss Mayo?"

"As long as you remember that what she says applies almost wholly to the lower classes. Take it as one aspect of India."

"And what do you think India needs most?"

"Oh, I should say a strong government. We need more men like the present Viceroy, Lord Irwin—just, and simple, and honest gentleman. That—and more education among the women . . . because they are the only people who can really get at the evils Miss Mayo describes."

OUR SERIAL STORY.

HIS ONLY LOVE.

("A plain unvarnished tale I will deliver.")

BY SIR HARI SINGH GOUR.

CHAPTER XXXI

When Yusuf felt himself fully firm in the saddle, he asked Shahinda one such night if she knew Himm.

"Y-e-s," drawled out Shahinda.

"Do you like him?"

"Yes, for his intellect."

Yusuf was adroit. He would not pursue the same subject for long but by dexterous interludes of a similar kind he had no difficulty in ascertaining that Shahinda's love of both the "daddy" and Himm was platonic and that as Yusuf's more manly love forced its way into Shahinda's heart the ethereal passion vanished. Himm was not able to see Shahinda though he pressed his suit for a week. Yusuf was never out of sight of Shahinda though he had been a complete stranger to her only a week before. Having made his conquest, Yusuf bade adieu to Shahinda promised to be faithful to her, to write to her and to revisit her within a few months. On his departure, Shahinda cried. She sobbed and wept because her lover was tearing himself away from her.

"Oh, the joy of being with you, Yusuf," she exclaimed.

"Oh, the heaven of your eyes," rejoined Yusuf.

CHAPTER XXXII.

Cherchez la femme.

While Yusuf was busy courting Himm's sweetheart, Himm was spending sleepless nights in agony at Shahinda's cruelty. His agony was enhanced, because Shahinda's cruelty was designedly calculated of which she promised to give the reason, but which in fact she never gave. Himm was a great social reformer and leader of the feminist movement. He had a few politically minded friends. One of these was an old lady who had become his political disciple. In his desperation he approached her. He had promised to himself that he would betray no secret and so he clothed his narrative in the garb of a fable. But old Mrs. Murphy was not to be caught napping. She easily guessed that it was a love affair though she did not at first realise, or indeed ever believe that it was a love of any but the ordinary variety. Himm had some trouble in explaining to the old dame the meaning of spiritual love. She doubtfullysmiled and said "Leave that love alone. It is for the angels not for men."

But Himm was a doctrinaire. He really believed in the possibility of a close spiritual sympathy between two persons. He did not see why casual care should dilute so noble a conception. But the old Irish woman who had seen much of the world was so incredulous. She was herself a highly educated woman, had taken a high degree in classic, had served as inspectress of schools; mixed freely with all kinds of conditions of men, had been thrice married and had in consequence a numerous progeny. She was now old and had settled down in the country which she loved so well. She had purchased for herself a home on one of the most romantic slopes of the Himalayas, from which she looked down upon the ignoble strife of man. When Himm felt want of intellectual company he was always welcome at the Murphy Cottage. And to Murphy Cottage he went to relieve himself of his mental tension.

Mrs. Murphy had known Shahinda for several years. They were in fact friends. And Mrs. Murphy had heard all about the platonic love between Himm and Shahinda. Himm's story was, therefore, nothing new to her for before Himm arrived Mrs. Murphy had already heard of the snub Himm had received, and the disappointment which it had given him. She had moreover heard of Yusuf's escapade of which Himm was wholly ignorant. Himm asked Mrs. Murphy whom he jocularly called "granny" to tell him why he had been so insulted. The "granny" replied "Because you insulted commonsense". This was a clincher and it was true. Himm was beginning to realise it. But he went on. "The girl still professes to love me. She has invited me to her holiday home at Nilapahar.

"Yes," said Mrs. Murphy "she still treats you as her second string. The fact is that Yusuf is now her prime favourite and both you and "Daddy" are only her posterus. Not that she does not care for you for she does. But her interest in you is aesthetic Yusuf real."

Himm "But she told me that she does not want to marry at all. Otherwise I am equally willing to marry her."

Mrs. Murphy "When she told you she did not want to marry—she did not. But now she does. Yusuf has given her the foretaste of marriage."

Himm "If she then wishes to marry I have a prior claim.

Mrs. Murphy "There is no priority in marriage. He marries first who marries last. You have still a chance. But Yusuf has the first refusal."

CHAPTER XXXIII.

Exchange of letters.

Himm's grievance was still more aggravated by Yusuf's treachery. He went and complained to De Morgan but De Morgan only laughed. All is fair in love and war. But Himm was not to be so easily pacified. He still clung to the belief that Shahinda meant all she had promised, that she still loved Himm, and that her recent neglect of him was only in the nature of a lover's quarrel which adds zest to love romance. He would write to Shahinda and ascertain for himself the true facts. He then penned the following letter to her.

My Dear Shahinda.

In the Shahzadi garden in the presence of God and his archangels our knot was tied and witnessed by all the starry firmament. You promised to be eternally faithful to me and of course, I to you. Our spiritual union created a relationship far more lasting than human marriage. Your soul, Shahinda, and mine were united and wedded into one. And thereafter you became I and I you. But only a few months after when this new union was put to the test you scorned its name, denied its use, but yet acknowledged me as your beloved friend to whom you showed and would show your pure platonic love. Only recently when I came to ask you for it I found you wholly changed. You denied to me even the ordinary courtesy of an interview. You then kept me waiting upon you for a week after which you gave me a few hurried minutes of a roadside interview in which you reaffirmed your love to me. Now I wish to know what sort of love is it that you no longer care even to see me and when I ask you the reason you say you have several and will certainly disclose them to me; and when I asked you to disclose them you put me off with evasive replies. Now, Shahinda, please don't dissemble. If you love me, say so. If you don't, don't fear to confess it. As for the reasons there can be only one. Has some other man taken my place in your affection? If so, why don't you own it? You are morally bound to me but, Shahinda, don't lead a double life of falsehood and deception.

Your lover
Himm.

Himm was expecting some reply but it never came. He reminded her when he received the following brief message.

My dear Himm,

Your two letters to hand. I have not changed. I only want you to change your ways. I have to go to my work and hence conclude this in haste.

Yours affectionately,
Shahinda.

"I have not changed" "When I have to recall the past, to believe that the Shahinda of today is the Shahinda of the past," soliloquised Himm.

"Change your ways" "What ways, when my ways are right and rooted to the rock."

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